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Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): _____

Earliest Priority Filing Date: _____

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CM1 6A01
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=> file chemistry
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=> s cellulose
30 FILES SEARCHED...
L1 554454 CELLULOSE

=> s l1 and alkyl
18 FILES SEARCHED...
L2 14084 L1 AND ALKYL

=> s l2 and cross-link
24 FILES SEARCHED...
L3 24 L2 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s l3 and radiat?
11 FILES SEARCHED...
37 FILES SEARCHED...
L4 3 L3 AND RADIAT?

=> dis l4 1-3 bib abs
L4 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CEN COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1998:2656 CEN
TI COUNTING ON CHIRAL DRUGS
Growth continues in both the value and number of single-enantiomer drugs,
while chemists devise new ways to make them
AU Stinson, Stephen C.
SO Chemical & Engineering News, (21 Sep 1998) Vol. 76, No. 38, pp. 83.
CODEN: CNEAR, ISSN: 0009-2347.
PB American Chemical Society
LA English
WC 5185

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

AN 2002:239310 PROMT
TI Making paint stick. (Adhesion Promotion).
AU Collier, Dr. Harvest
SO Coatings, (March 2002) Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 36(7).
ISSN: ISSN: 0225-6363.
PB Maclean Hunter Canadian Publishing Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 2527
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB GOOD DRY FILM adhesion is a major coating performance characteristic. Over the past five years, there has been a greater focus on coating formulation design and coating application protocols to maximize coating film adhesion and long-term coating performance.
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L4 ANSWER 3 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

AN 2001:244202 PROMT
TI Resins and Compounds.(Brief Article)
SO Modern Plastics, (15 Feb 2001) pp. B-1.
ISSN: 0026-8275.
PB Chemical Week Associates
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 31022
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Thermoplastics
THIS IS THE FULL TEXT: COPYRIGHT 2001 Chemical Week Associates

Subscription: \$41.75 per year. Published monthly.

=> s 13 and degradati?
. 33 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 3 L3 AND DEGRADATI?

=> s 15 and cellulase
. 38 FILES SEARCHED...
L6 0 L5 AND CELLULASE

=> dis 15 1-3 bib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 73:9190 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000075411
DN AB4409190
TI METHOD FOR THE DETECTION OF INTRAGLUCOSIC CROSS-LINKS IN CELLULOSE FORMALS
AU Heinisch, K.; Rouette, H. K.; Zollinger, H.
SO Textile Res. J., (May, 1973) Vol. 43, no. 5, pp. 306-8.
DT Journal
FS PAPERCHEM
LA UNAVAILABLE
AB Permetylation-degradation of cellulose cross-linked with formaldehyde gave 1% 6-monomethylsorbitol, but no 2- or

3-methylsorbitol. Based on an anal. of the kinetics of cross-linking, it is concluded that the 6-mono cpd. arises from anhydroglucose units in cellulose in which positions 2 and 3 of the same unit are cross-linked with 2 or more oxymethylene groups. 9 ref.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.
AN 71:3440 PAPERCHEM2
SN 000045211
DN AB4203440
TI CELLULOSE PHOSPHINATES
AU Kiselev, A. D.; Kutsenko, L. I.
SO Khim. Tekhnol. Proizv. Tsellulyulozy, Vladimir,, (1968) Vol. 1968, pp. 276-8.. [Russ.] cf. ABIPC 42: abstr. 3457..
DT Journal
FS PAPERCHEM
LA Russian
AB Fibrous cellulose dialkylphosphinates were synthesized by reacting cellulose with the chlorides of dimethyl-, diethyl-, n-dipropyl-, and n-dibutyl-phosphinic acid. The DS of the derivs. ranged from 100 to 170. At 100-110 C. the reaction took place with nonactivated cellulose, but at room temp. activation (preferably with primary amines which cause less fiber degradation than NaOH) was required. The solvents used were benzene, toluene, DMF, and chloroform. The rate of the reaction (and the DS) decreased with increasing size of the alkyl radicals. All cellulose dialkylphosphinates withstood prolonged boiling in water without hydrolysis. Hot, dil. alkali hydrolyzed the esters, the rel. resistance to hydrolysis increasing with the size of the alkyl radical. Nitration of the alkylphosphinates yielded mixed esters which were insol. in CN solvents, but sol. in diethyl phosphite. The viscy. of the mixed esters indicated that during phosphorylation the degradation of cellulose is of the same order as during acetylation or ethylation. The esters did not support combustion at a P content of 1-2%, and were fully nonflammable at a content of 4-7%. Also synthesized was cellulose ethylphosphonate (in the reaction with the dichloride of ethylphosphonic acid), which was a mixt. of the mono- and diester. Its high resistance to hydrolysis as compared with the dialkylphosphinates could be attributed to the formation of cross-links.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group
AN 2001:244202 PROMT
TI Resins and Compounds.(Brief Article)
SO Modern Plastics, (15 Feb 2001) pp. B-1.
ISSN: 0026-8275.
PB Chemical Week Associates
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 31022
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB Thermoplastics
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=> dis hist

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L1 554454 S CELLULOSE
L2 14084 S L1 AND ALKYL
L3 24 S L2 AND CROSS-LINK
L4 3 S L3 AND RADIAT?
L5 3 S L3 AND DEGRADATI?
L6 0 S L5 AND CELLULASE

=> s l1 and carboxyalkyl
37 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 2874 L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL

=> s l7 and cross-link
26 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 2 L7 AND CROSS-LINK

=> dis 18 1-2 bib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1957:37169 CAPLUS

DN 51:37169

OREF 51:7034a-c

TI Textile coating composition
IN Caldwell, John R.; Gilkey, Russell
PA Eastman Kodak Co.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2759900		19560821	US	

AB Polymeric compns. of acrylic acid esters are polymerized with carboxy cellulose ethers and used to coat textiles and paper. Acrylic esters used include esters derived from 1 to 6C atoms of straight- and branched-chain alcs. Twenty-75% carboxyalkyl or hydroxyalkyl cellulose ether is used in the polymerization. Emulsifying agents, such as Na salts of sulfated fatty alcs. and aromatic sulfonates, are used. Water-sol. catalysts, such as Na₂S₂O₈ and H₂O₂, are used. Cross-linking agents include divinylbenzene and allyl acrylate. The NH₄ salt of carboxymethylcellulose (100 g.) was dissolved in 1000 cc. H₂O, and the following materials were added: 300 g. Et acrylate, 3 g. allyl acrylate, and 3 g. NH₄S₂O₈. The mixt. was stirred at 55-65.degree. for 8 hrs. A smooth, viscous emulsion was obtained. Melamine resin (5 g.) and 5 g. trimethylolnitromethane were added to cross link the carboxymethylcellulose. Nylon fabric padded with this emulsion gave a vapor transmission of 50-60% and a hydrostatic head of 5 ft. of H₂O.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PAPERCHEM2 COPYRIGHT 2002 ELSEVIER ENGINEERING INFORMATION INC.

AN 71:2353 PAPERCHEM2

SN 000044124

DN AB4202353

TI PREPARATION AND HYDROLYSIS OF FILMS FROM SODIUM CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE CROSS-LINKED WITH FORMALDEHYDE

AU Petropavlovskii, G. A.; Yur'eva, M. K.; Kotel'nikova, N. E.

SO Ionnyi Obmen i Ionity, (1970) Vol. 1970, pp. 44-8.. [Russ.].

DT (UNAVAILABLE DOCUMENT)

FS PAPERCHEM

LA Russian

AB Cross-linked films contg. up to 2% insol. HCHO were obtained by incorporating HCHO in an amt. of more than 25% by wt., into an aq. soln. of Na CMC (concn. 2-3%), in the presence of a catalyst (Zn sulfate and AcOH). Aq. solns. of Na CMC contg. HCHO are more resistant than solns. of

pure Na CMC, and they show no variations of viscy. The resistance of the cross-links to the action of water at various pH values was detd. Hydrolysis of the cross-linked films was a first order reaction. The values of the reaction rate consts. in alk., acidic, and neutral aq. media were in agreement with data on the chem. resistance of acetal bonds. From: Ref. Zh., Khim. no. 7: abstr. S305 (April 10, 1971).

=> s 18 and degrad?
35 FILES SEARCHED...
L9 0 L8 AND DEGRAD?

=> s 18 and cellulase
41 FILES SEARCHED...
L10 0 L8 AND CELLULASE

=> file polymers

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-0.62	-0.62

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L4 3 S L3 AND RADIAT?
L5 3 S L3 AND DEGRADATI?
L6 0 S L5 AND CELLULASE
L7 2874 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L8 2 S L7 AND CROSS-LINK
L9 0 S L8 AND DEGRAD?
L10 0 S L8 AND CELLULASE

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=> s l1
L11 691179 L1

=> s l11 and carboxyalkyl
L12 4477 L11 AND CARBOXYALKYL

=> s l12 and cross-link
L13 67 L12 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s l13 and radiat?
L14 15 L13 AND RADIAT?

=> dis l14 1-15 bib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 1998:141899 USPATFULL
TI Abrasion resistant urethane topcoat
IN Hatch, Ellis, Middlesex Township, Butler County, PA, United States
Zanotti, Brian, Hyde Park Boro., Westmoreland County, PA, United States
PA PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5820491 19981013
AI US 1996-594882 19960207 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa
LREP Chirgott, Paul S.
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 950
AB The invention provides a two-part urethane topcoat essentially including a polyol component, an isocyanate component and a hydroxy functional, polyether-modified polysiloxane copolymer component. The polysiloxane copolymer component has a molecular weight ranging from between about 1,000 to about 10,000; and is typically present in an amount ranging from between about 0.001 to about 10 weight percent. The equivalent weight (i.e., a ratio of the molecular weight of the polymer to one functional group) ratio of the --NCO molecule to the --OH molecule ranges from between about 1.0 to about 2.0. The top coat coating prepared in accordance with the present invention has an improved the abrasion resistance, mar resistance and detergent resistance. These improved properties are especially useful for golf balls, more particularly, driving range golf balls, since it will maintain the glossy appearance and sharp outline of an ink logo printed on a golf ball for a much longer period of time, thus increasing the effective life of the golf balls.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 97:109867 USPATFULL
TI O.sup.6 -substituted guanine compositions and methods for depleting O.sup.6
IN Moschel, Robert C., Frederick, MD, United States
Dolan, M. Eileen, Oak Park, IL, United States
Pegg, Anthony E., Hershey, PA, United States
McDougall, Mark G., Cleveland, OH, United States
Chae, Mi-Young, Frederick, MD, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
The Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Arch Development Corporation, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5691307 19971125
AI US 1994-255190 19940607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-875438, filed on 29 Apr 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-616913, filed on 21 Nov 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5352669, issued on 4 Oct 1994 And Ser. No. US 1991-805634, filed on 12 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5358952, issued on 25 Oct 1994 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-492468, filed on 13 Mar 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5091430
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Grumbling, Matthew V.
LREP Leydig, Voit & Mayer, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 76
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2623

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Novel O.sup.6 -substituted guanine compounds and pharmaceutical compositions thereof are useful for effectively reducing O.sup.6 -alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase (AGT). The novel compounds are useful for treating tumors and when used with anti-neoplastic alkylating agents enhance the chemotherapeutic treatment of tumor cells in a host.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 96:120736 USPATFULL
TI Antistatic layer for photographic elements comprising polymerized polyfunctional aziridine monomers
IN Wexler, Allan J., Vestal, NY, United States
PA International Paper Company, Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5589324 19961231
AI US 1993-91335 19930713 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Baxter, Janet C.; Assistant Examiner: Young, Christopher G.
LREP Darby & Darby, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1078

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The photographic element having an antistatic layer composed of a polymer entity of (a) a water-soluble, electrically conductive polyelectrolyte, e.g., poly(sodium styrenesulfonate) homopolymer, and (b) a polymer derived from a polymerization of a monomer, such as a polyfunctional aziridine, in the presence of the polyelectrolyte. When applied to the surface of a support as a component of a coating mixture, the monomer polymerizes and entraps the polyelectrolyte molecules forming a distinct and permanent antistatic layer on the support. The electrically conductive polyelectrolyte molecules confer antistatic protection for photographic materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 95:31790 USPATFULL
TI Immobilization of biologically active protein on a support with a 7-18 carbon spacer and a bifunctional phospholipid
IN Kallury, Krishna M. R., Scarborough, Canada
Thompson, Michael, Mississauga, Canada
Lee, William E., Medicine Hat, Canada
PA Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of National Defence, Ottawa, Canada (non-U.S. government)
PI US 5405766 19950411
AI US 1993-36867 19930325 (8)
PRAI CA 1992-2064683 19920326
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Szereszewski, Juliusz
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1200

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Enzymes and certain other bioactive substances are immobilized on solid substrates which have sufficient functional groups such as hydroxyl or

carboxyl. The bioactive substances are linked to the substrates through spacer compounds having a long open alkyl chain with 7-18 carbon atoms and also through phospholipid intermediates. The spacer compound is chemically linked to the substrate. The phospholipid is covalently linked to the spacer compound. Immobilized bioactive substances of the invention exhibit a marked increase in activity and stability. In a preferred embodiment, immobilized enzymes having a high degree of resistance to thermal inactivation are prepared.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 91:98424 USPATFULL
TI Solvent-free, low-monomer or monomer-free polymerizable hot melt composition
IN Hinterwaldner, Rudolf, Moosach-Altenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of Bolte, Georg, Vechelde, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Schmalbach Lubeca AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5070121 19911203
AI US 1989-343945 19890425 (7)
PRAI DE 1988-3814111 19880426
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1941

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns a solvent-free, polymerizing hotmelt substance free of, or low in monomers, for corrosion- and/or abrasion proofing and/or forming a protective film with barrier properties on a real substrates and molded bodies made of metal, plastic, **cellulose** materials and/or inorganic materials, in particular for wrapping purposes, and consisting of

(a) one or more polymerizing polymers containing hydroxyls with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 1,000 and 500,000 and with a glass transition temperature ($T_{sub}g$). $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$., and/or

(b) one or more polymerizing, linear, unbranched and/or unbranched polyesters and/or their copolymers with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 900 and 50,000 and with a glass transition temperature ($T_{sub}g$). $\geq -50^{\circ}\text{C}$., and/or

(c) a polymerizing oligomer bearing ethylene-unsaturated groups of acryl-, methacryl-, ether-, ester-, urethane-, amide-, imide-, epoxy-, siloxane-, phenol-, novolak- and/or mercapto-compounds with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 400 and 10,000, and

(d) where called further known additives, which is characterized by containing such components (a), (b) and/or (c) which were functionalized with one or more dimeric and/or oligomeric acrylic acid(s) of the general formula ##STR1## wherein R.dbd.H, --CN, halogen and/or an alkyl group with 1 to 4 C atoms, and m is a number between 1 and 5, and it further concerns a process for the preparation of said substance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 91:10673 USPATFULL
TI Solvent-free, low-monomer or monomer-free polymerizable hot melt coating process

IN Bolte, Georg, Vechelde, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Hinterwaldner, Rudolf, Moosach-Altenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
501 Schmalbach Lubeca AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4990364 19910205
AI US 1987-129110 19871204 (7)
PRAI DE 1986-3641436 19861204
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Pianalto, Bernard
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1781

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There are described solvent-free, low monomer or monomer-free polymerizable melt compositions suitable for the corrosion and abrasion resistant coatings of substrates and formed bodies of metal, plastic, cellulose materials and/or inorganic materials and/or the creation of a protective film with barrier properties and methods of making them. The melt compositions are particularly useful especially for use in packaging, and comprise: (a) at least one polymerizable, hydroxyl-containing polymer having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 1,000 and 500,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) of .gtoreq.+20.degree. C., and/or (b) at least one polymerizable, linear unbranched and/or branched polyester and/or its copolymer having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 800 and 50,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) of .gtoreq.-50.degree. C., and/or (c) a polymerizable oligomer carrying an ethylenically unsaturated group, of the following group consisting of acrylic, methacrylic, ether, ester, urethane, amide, imide, epoxide, siloxane, phenol, novolak and/or mercapto compounds having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 400 and 10,000, and (d) if required, conventional additives. Further described are processes for preparing these melt compositions and methods of further processing these melt compositions and finishing planar substrates and/or shaped bodies with these melt compositions. Moreover, the present invention relates to a process for polymerization or curing of the melt composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 88:27694 USPATFULL
TI Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive materials
IN Sakamoto, Eiichi, Hannou, Japan
Kaneko, Yutaka, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4741990 19880503
AI US 1987-22208 19870305 (7)
PRAI JP 1986-50745 19860307
JP 1986-138870 19860613
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Doody, Patrick A.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3433

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for processing silver halide photographic materials is disclosed. In this method a silver halide photographic material is developed in the presence of at least one compound represented by the

following Formula [Ia] or [Ib]: ##STR1## wherein Ar is a benzene or naphthalene ring, F is a fluorine atom, Y and Y' are substituents, X is a bivalent atom or a bivalent linkage group. The compound may be contained in a processing solution or in the silver halide photographic light-sensitive material to be processed. A fog of the silver halide photographic material, especially a fog due to a storage of the materials at a high temperature can be considerably decreased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 87:24494 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4656124 19870407
AI US 1985-770998 19850830 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-182507 19840831
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Louie, Won H.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1309
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A heat-developable color photo-sensitive material having a support. A photographic component layer is on the support and contains at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material. At least one of the dye-providing materials is a polymer having a repetition unit being derived from a monomer represented by the Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 87:18700 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
Ohya, Hidenobu, Musashino, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4650748 19870317
AI US 1985-812728 19851223 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-272335 19841224
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schilling, Richard L.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1279
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A heat-developable color photo-sensitive material having a support. On the support, there is a photographic component layer containing at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material. At least one of the dye-providing materials in the photo-sensitive material is a polymer having a unit derived from a monomer represented by Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 86:73212 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material with polymeric coupler
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
Suginaka, Shunji, Tokyo, Japan
Tachibana, Kimie, Hino, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4631251 19861223
AI US 1985-771000 19850830 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-182506 19840831
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schilling, Richard L.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1350

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a heat-developable color photo-sensitive material comprising a support bearing thereon a photographic component layer containing at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material; said heat-developable photo-sensitive material characterized in that at least one of said dye-providing materials is a polymer having a repetition unit being derived from a monomer Formula [I] below: ##STR1## wherein, Q represents an ethylene unsaturated group or a group having an ethylene unsaturated group; Z represents a group of atoms required for forming a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic residual group in which a polymerizable ethylene unsaturated bonding may also be incorporated into the heterocyclic ring, together with a nitrogen atom; R._n represents an alkyl, aryl, alkylamino, anilino, acylamino or ureido group; Ar represents an aryl group or a heterocyclic residual group; and n is an integer of zero or one.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 76:63539 USPATFULL
TI Multi-color laminate of photopolymer that is image-wise hydroperoxidized
IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3993489 19761123
AI US 1975-617123 19750926 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1973-415845, filed on 14 Nov 1973, now patented,
Pat. No. US 3925076 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1971-115727,
filed on 16 Feb 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3790389 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kimlin, Edward C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1657

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 75:66948 USPATFULL

TI LIGHT SENSITIVE COMPOSITIONS AND PRODUCTS
IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3925076 19751209
AI US 1973-415845 19731114 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1971-115727, filed on 16 Feb 1971, now patented,
Pat. No. US 3790389 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bower, Jr., Charles L.; Assistant Examiner: Kimlin,
Edward C.

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,6

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1685

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a
photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 74:7197 USPATFULL

TI PHOTOXIDIZABLE COMPOSITIONS

IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States

PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 3790389 19740205

AI US 1971-115727 19710216 (5)

RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Torchin, Norman G.; Assistant Examiner: Kimlin, Edward
C.

LREP Kennedy, Joseph D., Upham, John D., Willis, Neal E.

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1719

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a
photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 71:41202 USPATFULL

TI PROCESS FOR PREPARING COLORED PHOTORESISTS

IN Cerwonka, Edward, Binghamton, NY, United States

PA GAF Corporation, New York, NY, United States

PI US 3619187 19711109

AI US 1968-704521 19680212 (4)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Smith, Ronald H.

LREP Kehm; Walter C., Leavitt; Samson B., Hensel; Walter G., Bridger; Homer
G., Levitin; Martin A.

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 308

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Photopolymerizable compositions containing a polymerizable ethylenically
unsaturated compound, a ferric salt, a peroxy compound and an

alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acid, and their use in preparing photoresists.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 71:38230 USPATFULL
TI CROSSLINKABLE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS
IN Jenkins, Philip W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Heseltine, Donald W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Mee, John D., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
PA Company, Eastman Kodak, NY, United States
PI US 3615453 19711026
AI US 1968-766288 19681009 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Cohen, David
LREP William H. J. Kline
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 774

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Polymers having hardenable groups and incorporating an energy-sensitive compound containing a heterocyclic nitrogen atom substituted with an -OR group where R is alkyl, aralkyl or acyl are crosslinked by exposure, including imagewise exposure, to electromagnetic **radiation**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:34:57 ON 05 AUG 2002)

FILE 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, BABS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DKILIT, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, FEDRIP, GENBANK, INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, ...' ENTERED AT 14:35:08 ON 05 AUG 2002

L1 554454 S CELLULOSE
L2 14084 S L1 AND ALKYL
L3 24 S L2 AND CROSS-LINK
L4 3 S L3 AND RADIAT?
L5 3 S L3 AND DEGRADATI?
L6 0 S L5 AND CELLULASE
L7 2874 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L8 2 S L7 AND CROSS-LINK
L9 0 S L8 AND DEGRAD?
L10 0 S L8 AND CELLULASE

FILE 'BABS, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, DKILIT, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS, PASCAL, PLASNEWS, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPINDEX, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 14:44:27 ON 05 AUG 2002

L11 691179 S L1
L12 4477 S L11 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L13 67 S L12 AND CROSS-LINK
L14 15 S L13 AND RADIAT?

=> s l13 and cellulase
L15 4 L13 AND CELLULASE

=> s l15 and degrad?
L16 4 L15 AND DEGRAD?

=> dis l16 1-4 bib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 2002:99402 USPATFULL
TI Treatment for fabrics
IN Clark, Judith Mary, Nottingham, UNITED KINGDOM
Hopkinson, Andrew, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
Jones, Christopher Clarkson, Bebington, UNITED KINGDOM
Warr, Jonathan Frank, Kingston-upon-Thames, UNITED KINGDOM
Chanzy, Henri, La Tronche, FRANCE
David, Claire, Saint Cyr sur Loire, FRANCE
Fleury, Etienne, Irigny, FRANCE
Joubert, Daniel, Vineuil Saint Firmin, FRANCE
Lancelon-Pin, Christine, Seyssinet, FRANCE
PA Unilever Home and Personal Care USA, Division of CONOPCO, Inc. (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 2002052302 A1 20020502
AI US 2001-827390 A1 20010405 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-409170, filed on 30 Sep 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI GB 1998-21214 19980930
FR 1998-12681 19981009
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1585
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Laundry treatment compositions, especially detergent compositions or
rinse conditioners, which deposit cellulosic polymers or related
polysaccharide fabric rebuild agents onto textile fabrics are described.
Such agents are used for laundering cellulosic fabrics such as cotton,
to compensate for gradual loss of fibrous material on repeated washing.
Preferred rebuild agents are **cellulose** monoacetate,
cellulose hemisuccinate and other **cellulose** esters.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 2001:194392 USPATFULL
TI Laundry treatment for fabrics
IN Finch, Timothy David, Wirral, Great Britain
Hopkinson, Andrew, Wirral, Great Britain
PA Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, Division of Conopco, Inc. (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 2001036907 A1 20011101
AI US 2001-821613 A1 20010329 (9)
PRAI GB 2000-7664 20000329
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP UNILEVER, PATENT DEPARTMENT, 45 RIVER ROAD, EDGEWATER, NJ, 07020
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1296
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A laundry treatment composition comprising a water-soluble or
water-dispersible rebuild agent for deposition onto a fabric during a
treatment process wherein the material undergoes during the treatment
process, a chemical change by which change the affinity of the material
for the fabric is increased.

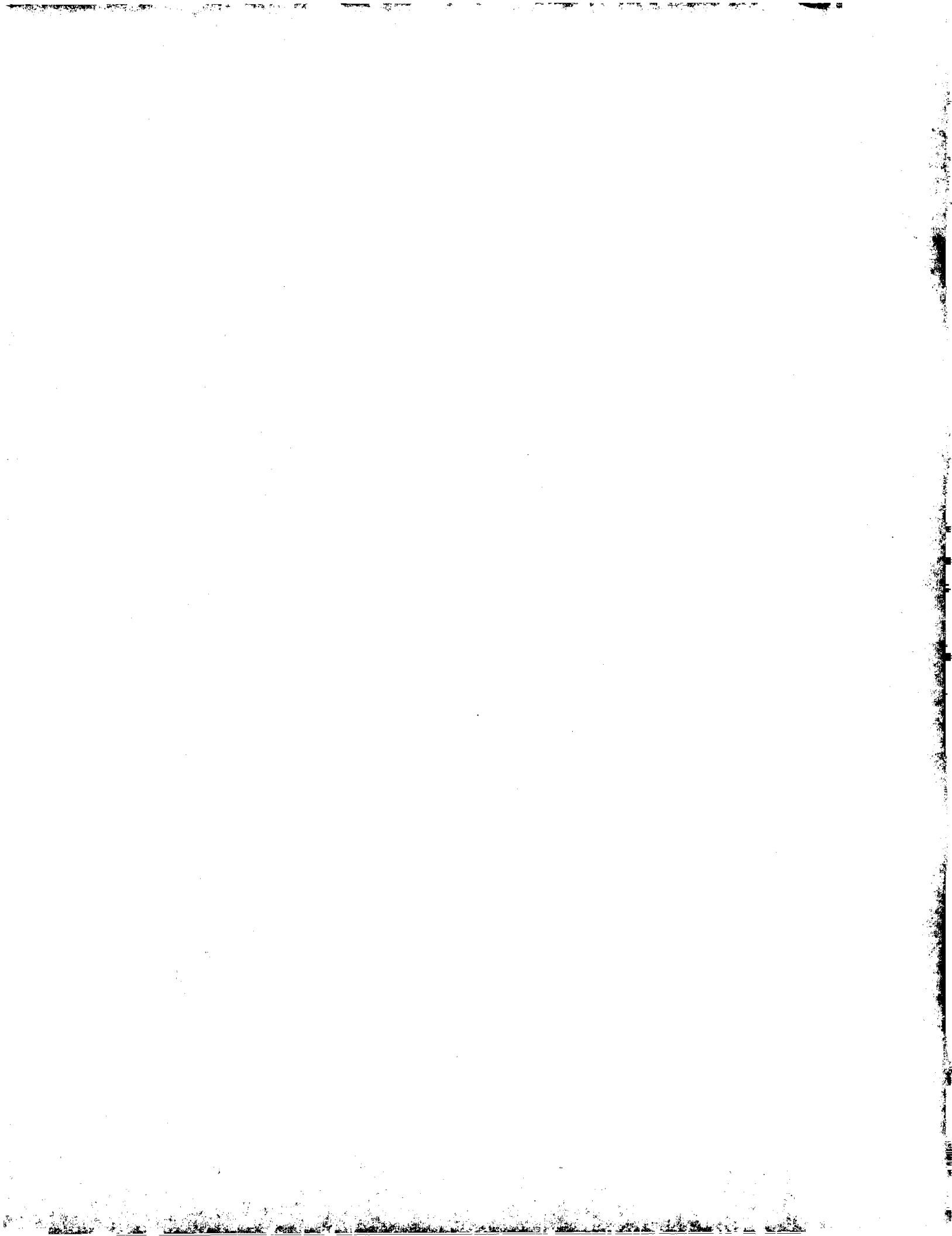
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 2001:152920 USPATFULL
TI Treatment for fabrics
IN Clark, Judith Mary, Nottingham, United Kingdom
Hopkinson, Andrew, Wirral, United Kingdom
Jones, Christopher Clarkson, Wirral, United Kingdom
Warr, Jonathan Frank, Kingston-upon-Thames, United Kingdom
Chanzy, Henri, La Tronche, France
David, Claire, Saint Cyr sur Loire, France
Fleury, Etienne, Irigny, France
Joubert, Daniel, Vineuil Saint Firmin, France
Lancelon-Pin, Christine, Seyssinet, France
PA Unilever Home & Personal Care USA, division of Conopco, Inc., Greenwich,
CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6288022 B1 20010911
AI US 1999-409170 19990930 (9)
PRAI GB 1998-21214 19980930
FR 1998-12681 19981009
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hardee, John
LREP Bornstein, Alan A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 41
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1573
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A laundry treatment composition comprising a water-soluble or
water-dispersible rebuild agent for deposition onto a fabric during a
treatment process wherein the material undergoes during the treatment
process, a chemical change by which change the affinity of the material
for the fabric is increased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 4 USPATFULL
AN 86:18757 USPATFULL
TI Polysaccharides, methods for preparing such polysaccharides and fluids
utilizing such polysaccharides
IN Brode, George L., Bridgewater, NJ, United States
Stanley, James P., Pleasantville, NY, United States
Partain, III, Emmett M., Somerville, NJ, United States
PA Union Carbide Corporation, Danbury, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4579942 19860401
AI US 1984-654595 19840926 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Griffin, Ronald W.
LREP Gibson, Henry H.
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1268
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Water-soluble polysaccharides, including cellulose ethers,
containing pendent vicinal dihydroxy structure capable of cis geometry,
which upon crosslinking with a polyvalent metal, have shear-thermal
stability characteristics of at least about 30 at 250.degree. F., are
useful in oilfield applications.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.



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=> s cellulose
L1 691139 CELLULOSE

=> s l1 and carboxyalkyl
L2 4477 L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL

=> s l2 and salt
L3 3744 L2 AND SALT

=> s l3 and sodium
L4 3384 L3 AND SODIUM

=> s l4 and cross-link
17 FILES SEARCHED...
L5 58 L4 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s l5 and radiation
L6 11 L5 AND RADIATION

=> dis 16 1-11 bib abs

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 1998:141899 USPATFULL
TI Abrasion resistant urethane topcoat
IN Hatch, Ellis, Middlesex Township, Butler County, PA, United States
Zanotti, Brian, Hyde Park Boro., Westmoreland County, PA, United States
PA PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5820491 19981013
AI US 1996-594882 19960207 (8)

DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Mosley, Terressa

LREP Chirgott, Paul S.

CLMN Number of Claims: 18

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 950

AB The invention provides a two-part urethane topcoat essentially including a polyol component, an isocyanate component and a hydroxy functional, polyether-modified polysiloxane copolymer component. The polysiloxane copolymer component has a molecular weight ranging from between about 1,000 to about 10,000; and is typically present in an amount ranging from between about 0.001 to about 10 weight percent. The equivalent weight (i.e., a ratio of the molecular weight of the polymer to one functional group) ratio of the --NCO molecule to the --OH molecule ranges from between about 1.0 to about 2.0. The top coat coating prepared in accordance with the present invention has an improved the abrasion resistance, mar resistance and detergent resistance. These improved properties are especially useful for golf balls, more particularly, driving range golf balls, since it will maintain the glossy appearance and sharp outline of an ink logo printed on a golf ball for a much longer period of time, thus increasing the effective life of the golf balls.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 96:120736 USPATFULL
TI Antistatic layer for photographic elements comprising polymerized polyfunctional aziridine monomers
IN Wexler, Allan J., Vestal, NY, United States
PA International Paper Company, Purchase, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5589324 19961231
AI US 1993-91335 19930713 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Baxter, Janet C.; Assistant Examiner: Young, Christopher G.
LREP Darby & Darby, P.C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1078
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The photographic element having an antistatic layer composed of a polymer entity of (a) a water-soluble, electrically conductive polyelectrolyte, e.g., poly(sodium styrenesulfonate) homopolymer, and (b) a polymer derived from a polymerization of a monomer, such as a polyfunctional aziridine, in the presence of the polyelectrolyte. When applied to the surface of a support as a component of a coating mixture, the monomer polymerizes and entraps the polyelectrolyte molecules forming a distinct and permanent antistatic layer on the support. The electrically conductive polyelectrolyte molecules confer antistatic protection for photographic materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 88:27694 USPATFULL
TI Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive materials
IN Sakamoto, Eichi, Hannou, Japan
Kaneko, Yutaka, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4741990 19880503
AI US 1987-22208 19870305 (7)
PRAI JP 1986-50745 19860307
JP 1986-138870 19860613
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Doody, Patrick A.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3433
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for processing silver halide photographic materials is disclosed. In this method a silver halide photographic material is developed in the presence of at least one compound represented by the following Formula [Ia] or [Ib]: ##STR1## wherein Ar is a benzene or naphthalene ring, F is a fluorine atom, Y and Y' are substituents, X is a bivalent atom or a bivalent linkage group. The compound may be contained in a processing solution or in the silver halide photographic light-sensitive material to be processed. A fog of the silver halide photographic material, especially a fog due to a storage of the materials at a high temperature can be considerably decreased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 87:24494 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4656124 19870407
AI US 1985-770998 19850830 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-182507 19840831
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Louie, Won H.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1309

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A heat-developable color photo-sensitive material having a support. A photographic component layer is on the support and contains at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material. At least one of the dye-providing materials is a polymer having a repetition unit being derived from a monomer represented by the Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 87:18700 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
Ohya, Hidenobu, Musashino, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4650748 19870317
AI US 1985-812728 19851223 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-272335 19841224
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schilling, Richard L.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1279

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A heat-developable color photo-sensitive material having a support. On the support, there is a photographic component layer containing at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material. At least one of the dye-providing materials in the photo-sensitive material is a polymer having a unit derived from a monomer represented by Formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 86:73212 USPATFULL
TI Heat-developable color photo-sensitive material with polymeric coupler
IN Komamura, Tawara, Hachioji, Japan
Suginaka, Shunji, Tokyo, Japan
Tachibana, Kimie, Hino, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 4631251 19861223
AI US 1985-771000 19850830 (6)
PRAI JP 1984-182506 19840831
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schilling, Richard L.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1350

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB In a heat-developable color photo-sensitive material comprising a support bearing thereon a photographic component layer containing at least a photo-sensitive silver halide, a reducing agent, a binder and a dye-providing material; said heat-developable photo-sensitive material characterized in that at least one of said dye-providing materials is a polymer having a repetition unit being derived from a monomer Formula [I] below: ##STR1## wherein, Q represents an ethylene unsaturated group or a group having an ethylene unsaturated group; Z represents a group of atoms required for forming a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic residual group in which a polymerizable ethylene unsaturated bonding may also be incorporated into the heterocyclic ring, together with a nitrogen atom; R.sub.1 represents an alkyl, aryl, alkylamino, anilino, acylamino or ureido group; Ar represents an aryl group or a heterocyclic residual group; and n is an integer of zero or one.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 76:63539 USPATFULL
TI Multi-color laminate of photopolymer that is image-wise hydroperoxidized
IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3993489 19761123
AI US 1975-617123 19750926 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1973-415845, filed on 14 Nov 1973, now patented,
Pat. No. US 3925076 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1971-115727,
filed on 16 Feb 1971, now patented, Pat. No. US 3790389 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967,
now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kimlin, Edward C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 1
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1657

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 75:66948 USPATFULL
TI LIGHT SENSITIVE COMPOSITIONS AND PRODUCTS
IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3925076 19751209
AI US 1973-415845 19731114 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1971-115727, filed on 16 Feb 1971, now patented,

Pat. No. US 3790389 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bower, Jr., Charles L.; Assistant Examiner: Kimlin, Edward C.
CLMN Number of Claims: 8
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,6
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1685

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 74:7197 USPATFULL
TI PHOTOXIDIZABLE COMPOSITIONS
IN Heimsch, Robert A., St. Louis, MO, United States
Reaville, Eric T., Webster Groves, MO, United States
PA Monsanto Company, St. Louis, MO, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3790389 19740205
AI US 1971-115727 19710216 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1967-644121, filed on 7 Jun 1967
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Torchin, Norman G.; Assistant Examiner: Kimlin, Edward C.
LREP Kennedy, Joseph D., Upham, John D., Willis, Neal E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1719

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to light sensitive compositions comprising a photosensitizer and a substrate useful in preparing photographic images.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 71:41202 USPATFULL
TI PROCESS FOR PREPARING COLORED PHOTORESISTS
IN Cerwonka, Edward, Binghamton, NY, United States
PA GAF Corporation, New York, NY, United States
PI US 3619187 19711109
AI US 1968-704521 19680212 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Smith, Ronald H.
LREP Kehm; Walter C., Leavitt; Samson B., Hensel; Walter G., Bridger; Homer G., Levitin; Martin A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 13
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 308

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Photopolymerizable compositions containing a polymerizable ethylenically unsaturated compound, a ferric salt, a peroxy compound and an alpha-hydroxycarboxylic acid, and their use in preparing photoresists.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL
AN 71:38230 USPATFULL
TI CROSSLINKABLE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS

IN Jenkins, Philip W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Heseltine, Donald W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Mee, John D., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
PA Company, Eastman Kodak, NY, United States
PI US 3615453 19711026
AI US 1968-766288 19681009 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Cohen, David
LREP William H. J. Kline
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 774

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Polymers having hardenable groups and incorporating an energy-sensitive compound containing a heterocyclic nitrogen atom substituted with an -OR group where R is alkyl, aralkyl or acyl are crosslinked by exposure, including imagewise exposure, to electromagnetic **radiation**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> dis hist

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L5 58 S L4 AND CROSS-LINK
L6 11 S L5 AND RADIATION

=> file chemistry

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L1 691139 S CELLULOSE
L2 4477 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L3 3744 S L2 AND SALT
L4 3384 S L3 AND SODIUM
L5 58 S L4 AND CROSS-LINK
L6 11 S L5 AND RADIATION

FILE 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, BABS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DKILIT, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, FEDRIP, GENBANK, INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, ...' ENTERED AT 10:57:53 ON 05 AUG 2002

=> s 11
43 FILES SEARCHED...
L7 554404 L1

=> s 17 and 12
38 FILES SEARCHED...
L8 2874 L7 AND L2

=> s 18 and 13
34 FILES SEARCHED...
L9 482 L8 AND L3

=> s 19 and 14
31 FILES SEARCHED...
L10 198 L9 AND L4

=> s 110 15
MISSING OPERATOR L10 L5
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PLASNEWS, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH, USPATFULL, USPAT2,
WPINDEX, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 10:55:12 ON 05 AUG 2002

L1 691139 S CELLULOSE
L2 4477 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
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L4 3384 S L3 AND SODIUM
L5 58 S L4 AND CROSS-LINK
L6 11 S L5 AND RADIATION

FILE 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, BABS, BIOCOMMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA,

CAOLD, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT, CORROSION, DKILIT, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, FEDRIP, GENBANK, INSPEC, INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, ...' ENTERED AT 10:57:53 ON 05 AUG 2002

L7 554404 S L1
L8 2874 S L7 AND L2
L9 482 S L8 AND L3
L10 198 S L9 AND L4
L11 0 S L10 AND L5

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L12 15 L5 AND MEDICAL

=> s 15 and soil-improv?
16 FILES SEARCHED...
L13 1 L5 AND SOIL-IMPROV?

=> s 15 and cosmetic
L14 5 L5 AND COSMETIC

=> s 15 and agricultur?
L15 5 L5 AND AGRICULTUR?

=> s 15 and sanitary
9 FILES SEARCHED...
L16 3 L5 AND SANITARY

=> dis 112 1-15 bib abs

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2002:192111 USPATFULL
TI Cyanomethyl substituted thiazoliums and imidazoliums and treatments of disorders associated with protein aging
IN Wagle, Dilip R., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Fang, Sheng Ding, Mount Kisco, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002103182 A1 20020801
AI US 2001-905035 A1 20010713 (9)
PRAI US 2000-218273P 20000713 (60)
US 2001-296435P 20010606 (60)
US 2001-259242P 20010102 (60)
US 2000-259431P 20001229 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DECHERT, P.O. Box 5218, Princeton, NJ, 08543
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1895
AB Provided, among other things, is a compound of the formula: ##STR1##

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2002:106318 USPATFULL
TI Thiazolium compounds and treatments of disorders associated with protein aging
IN Wagle, Dilip, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Vasan, Sara, New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Egan, John J., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002055527 A1 20020509
AI US 2001-792422 A1 20010223 (9)

PRAI US 2000-184266P 20000223 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP DECHERT, P.O. Box 5218, Princeton, NJ, 08543
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 966

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method and compositions are disclosed for, among other things, in an animal, (i) improving the elasticity or reducing wrinkles of the skin, treating (ii) diabetes or treating or preventing (iii) adverse sequelae of diabetes, (iv) kidney damage, (v) damage to blood vasculature, (vi) hypertension, (vii) retinopathy, (viii) damage to lens proteins, (ix) cataracts, (x) peripheral neuropathy, or (xi) osteoarthritis.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2001:91488 USPATFULL
TI LASER ABLATIVE RECORDING MATERIAL
IN GOTO, TAKAHIRO, KANAGAWA, Japan
PI US 2001003637 A1 20010614
US 6270940 B2 20010807
AI US 1998-75212 A1 19980511 (9)
PRAI JP 1997-121911 19970513
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP SUGHRUE MION ZINN MACPEAK & SEAS PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE N W,
WASHINGTON, DC, 20037
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1214

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A laser ablative recording material having on a support a coloring agent layer containing a fluorine-containing surfactant, in which the fluorine-containing surfactant is a copolymer made of: (Condition I) either or both of acrylate having a fluoroaliphatic group and methacrylate having a fluoroaliphatic group (the fluoroaliphatic group herein includes 3 to 20 carbon atoms and fluorine atoms of 40% or more by weight where a half or above of atoms bonded to three carbon atoms constituting terminal portions are fluorine atoms.); and (Condition II) either or both of poly(oxyalkylene) acrylate and poly(oxyalkylene) methacrylate, wherein monomer units according to Condition I are 20 to 80 percent by weight of the copolymer is disclosed. This laser ablative recording material has features of a uniform surface state and a uniform film thickness profile, a small Dmin of the laser exposure portion, and smaller deviations in a maximum density.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 2000:18475 USPATFULL
TI Heteroaromatic pentadienoic acid derivatives useful as inhibitors of bone resorption
IN Farina, Carlo, Milan, Italy
Gagliardi, Stefania, Como, Italy
Nadler, Guy Marguerite Marie Gerard, Rennes, France
Martin, Michel Jean Roger, St Gregoire, France
PA SmithKline Beecham SpA, Milan, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
SmithKline Beecham Farmaceutici, Rome, Italy (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6025390 20000215
WO 9801436 19980115

AI US 1999-214689 19990623 (9)
WO 1997-EP3709 19970707
19990623 PCT 371 date
19990623 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI GB 1996-14347 19960709

DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lambkin, Deborah C.

LREP Simon, Soma G., King, William T., Kinzig, Charles M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1713

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof, or a solvate thereof, ##STR1## wherein: R.sub.1 represents an alkyl group or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R.sub.2, R.sub.3 and R.sub.4 each independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl; R.sub.5 and R.sub.6 each independently represent hydrogen, hydroxy, amino, alkoxy, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halo, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, alkyl, carboxy, carbalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, or R.sub.5 and R.sub.6 together represent methylenedioxy, carbonyldioxy or carbonyldiamino; X represents a hydroxy or an alkoxy group wherein the alkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted or X represents a group NR.sub.S R.sub.t wherein R.sub.S and R.sub.t each independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted arylalkyl, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group or an optionally substituted heterocyclalkyl group, or R.sub.S and R.sub.t together with the nitrogen to which they are attached form a heterocyclic group; and Y represents O or S and Z represents CH, CH.dbd.CH or N; or Y represents NR.sub.7 wherein R.sub.7 represents hydrogen, hydroxy, alkanoyl, alkyl, aminoalkyl, hydroxylalkyl, carboxylalkyl, carbalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl or aminosulphonyl and Z represents CH.dbd.CH or N; a pharmaceutical composition containing such a compound, a process for preparing such a compound and the use of such a compound in medicine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 1999:146604 USPATFULL

TI Indole derivatives for the treatment of osteoporosis

IN Farina, Carlo, SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA, United States 19406-0939

Nadler, Guy Marguerite Marie Gerard, SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA, United States 19406-0939

Seneci, Pierfausto, SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Corporate Intellectual Property - UW2220, P.O. Box 1539, King of Prussia, PA, United States 19406-0939

PI US 5985905 19991116

WO 9801445 19980115

AI US 1999-214648 19990505 (9)

WO 1997-EP3711 19970707

19990505 PCT 371 date

19990505 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI GB 1996-14402 19960709

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: McKane, Joseph K.

CLMN Number of Claims: 8

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 1418

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to indole compounds, a process for preparing, pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds and treating diseases associated with over activity of osteoclasts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 15 USPATFULL

AN 1999:141932 USPATFULL

TI Indole derivatives useful in the treatment of osteoporosis

IN Farina, Carlo, Milan, Italy

Gagliardi, Stefania, Milan, Italy

Parini, Carlo, Milan, Italy

Pinza, Mario, Milan, Italy

Nadler, Guy Marguerite Marie Gerard, Rennes, France

Morvan, Marcel Jean-Marie, Rennes, France

PA SmithKline Beecham Corporation, Philadelphia, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5981525 19991109

WO 9621644 19960718

AI US 1997-860760 19971009 (8)

WO 1996-EP157 19960108

19971009 PCT 371 date

19971009 PCT 102(e) date

PRAI IT 1995-MI30 19950110

IT 1995-MI1687 19950801

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Rao, Deepak R.

LREP McCarthy, Mark E., Venetianer, Stephen, Kinzig, Charles M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 13

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 3082

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A compound of formula (I) or a salt thereof, or a solvate thereof, wherein either (i) Ra represents a group R._{sub.5} which is hydrogen, alkyl or optionally substituted aryl and R._{sub.5} represents a moiety of formula (a); wherein X represents a hydroxy or an alkoxy group wherein the alkyl group may be substituted or unsubstituted or X represents a group NR._{sub.s} R._{sub.t} wherein R._{sub.s} and R._{sub.t} each independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted arylalkyl, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group or an optionally substituted heterocyclic group; R._{sub.1} represents an alkyl or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; and R._{sub.2}, R._{sub.3} and R._{sub.4} each independently represent hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or substituted aryl or (ii) R._{sub.a} represents a moiety of the above defined formula (a) and R._{sub.b} represents the above defined R._{sub.5}; R._{sub.6} and R._{sub.7} each independently represents hydrogen, hydroxy, amino, alkoxy, optionally substituted aryloxy, optionally substituted benzyloxy, alkylamino, dialkylamino, halo, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, nitro, alkyl, carboxy, carbalkoxy, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, or R._{sub.6} and R._{sub.7} together represent methylenedioxy, carbonyldioxy or carbonyldiamino; and R._{sub.8} represents hydrogen, hydroxy, allanoyl, alkyl, aminoalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, carboxyalkyl, carbalkoxyalkyl, carbamoyl or aminosulphonyl; a process for the preparation of such a compound, a pharmaceutical composition comprising such a compound and the use of such a compound in medicine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 1998:104688 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing polysaccharides and their use as absorbent materials
IN Cottrell, Ian William, Yardley, PA, United States
Goswami, Animesh, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Chowdhary, Manjit Singh, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5801116 19980901
AI US 1997-880113 19970620 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-418334, filed on 7 Apr 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, Mark L.; Assistant Examiner: Hailey, Patricia L.
LREP Solomon, Andrew M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid composition of matter comprising one or more polysaccharides which has a coarse particle size is provided. The composition demonstrates absorbent properties and is useful in absorbent articles of manufacture. Also provided is a method for preparing the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 1998:24666 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing water-absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated cellulose-containing material
IN Tajiri, Kozo, Tokyo, Japan
Maeda, Masayo, Kawasaki, Japan
Tsukamoto, Haruo, Matsudo, Japan
PA New Oji Paper Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5725601 19980310
AI US 1996-691098 19960801 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-512223, filed on 7 Aug 1995, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1994-187303 19940809
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Diamond, Alan
LREP Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1190

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated cellulose-containing material is produced by impregnating a cellulose-containing material with an aqueous reaction solution including a carboxyalkylating agent, an alkali metal hydroxide, and a cross-linking agent dissolved in water in an initial content of 50 to 90% by weight, the molar ratio of the carboxylating agent to glucose groups of cellulose being 0.7 to 2.0; adjusting the water content of the aqueous reaction solution impregnated in the cellulose-containing material to 20 to 60% by weight and of at least 5% by weight below the initial water content by evaporating a portion of water; and subjecting the water content-adjusted cellulose-containing material to a simultaneous cross-linking and carboxylating reaction

procedure at 50.degree. to 110.degree. C., while maintaining the water content at 20 to 60% and of at least 5% by weight below the initial water content.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 97:109867 USPATFULL
TI O.sup.6 -substituted guanine compositions and methods for depleting O.sup.6
IN Moschel, Robert C., Frederick, MD, United States
Dolan, M. Eileen, Oak Park, IL, United States
Pegg, Anthony E., Hershey, PA, United States
McDougall, Mark G., Cleveland, OH, United States
Chae, Mi-Young, Frederick, MD, United States
PA The United States of America as represented by the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC, United States (U.S. government)
The Penn State Research Foundation, University Park, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
Arch Development Corporation, Chicago, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5691307 19971125
AI US 1994-255190 19940607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1992-875438, filed on 29 Apr 1992, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1990-616913, filed on 21 Nov 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5352669, issued on 4 Oct 1994 And Ser. No. US 1991-805634, filed on 12 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5358952, issued on 25 Oct 1994 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1990-492468, filed on 13 Mar 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5091430
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Grumbling, Matthew V.
LREP Leydig, Voit & Mayer, Ltd.
CLMN Number of Claims: 76
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2623
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel O.sup.6 -substituted guanine compounds and pharmaceutical compositions thereof are useful for effectively reducing O.sup.6 -alkylguanine-DNA alkyltransferase (AGT). The novel compounds are useful for treating tumors and when used with anti-neoplastic alkylating agents enhance the chemotherapeutic treatment of tumor cells in a host.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 95:52336 USPATFULL
TI Isosteric peptides
IN Atrash, Butrus, 2 Meon Crescent, Chandlers Ford, Hampshire SO5 2PB, Great Britain
Jones, David M., 'Sundew', Slab Lane, West Wellow, Hampshire SO51 6BY, Great Britain
Szelke, Michael, 'Southview', Braishfield, Romsey, Hampshire SO51 OPN, Great Britain
PI US 5424291 19950613
AI US 1994-288657 19940810 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-751700, filed on 29 Aug 1991, now abandoned
PRAI SE 1991-2462 19910828
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Warden, Jill; Assistant Examiner: Prickril, Benet
CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 859

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds of formula I relate to the peptide sequence of human fibrogen A.alpha. chain, with modified positions 14 through 17 (P._{sub.3}-P._{sub.1.sup.1}), which may be a useful inhibitor of thrombin. The antithrombin and anticoagulant compounds of this invention, therefore, have therapeutic potential in treatment or prophylaxis of thrombosis and related atherosclerotic diseases. A procedure for the synthesis of peptides according to formula I is also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 92:22704 USPATFULL
TI Cellulosic wound dressing with an active agent ionically absorbed thereon
IN Yamazaki, Hiroshi, Ontario, Canada
Miyazaki, Masao, Tokyo, Japan
Matsumoto, Kouchi, Ontario, Canada
PA Ricoh Kyosan, Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5098417 19920324
AI US 1990-508178 19900412 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Green, Randall L.; Assistant Examiner: Prebilic, Paul
LREP Nixon & Vanderhye
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2041

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A wound dressing is provided herein for systemic administration of a physiologically- or biologically-active agent by controlled release of the agent into such wound. The wound dressing includes a substrate in the form of a fabric or cloth, at least a portion of which is cellulosic, which has been chemically modified to convert hydroxyl groups in the cellulosic portion to ionic-adsorbing sites. An ionic form of a physiologically- or biologically-active agent, namely an antibacterial agent, an antifungal agent, an analgesic agent, a tissue healant agent, a local anesthetic agent, an antibleeding agent, an enzyme or a vasoconstrictor is adsorbed in that substrate. Ionic bonds hold that agent temporarily to the substrate for controlled release therefrom in proportion to the amount of exudate in contact with the substrate. The ionic bonds are formed by adsorbing that agent on that substrate at room temperature. The ionic bonds disassociate upon contact with body exudate from wounds to which the wound dressing is applied by ion exchange with ions in the body exudate, thereby to release that agent in an amount in proportion to the amount of the exudate in contact with the substrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 88:27694 USPATFULL
TI Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive materials
IN Sakamoto, Eichi, Hannou, Japan
Kaneko, Yutaka, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4741990 19880503
AI US 1987-22208 19870305 (7)
PRAI JP 1986-50745 19860307

JP 1986-138870 19860613
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Doody, Patrick A.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3433

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for processing silver halide photographic materials is disclosed. In this method a silver halide photographic material is developed in the presence of at least one compound represented by the following Formula [Ia] or [Ib]: ##STR1## wherein Ar is a benzene or naphthalene ring, F is a fluorine atom, Y and Y' are substituents, X is a bivalent atom or a bivalent linkage group. The compound may be contained in a processing solution or in the silver halide photographic light-sensitive material to be processed. A fog of the silver halide photographic material, especially a fog due to a storage of the materials at a high temperature can be considerably decreased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 84:25976 USPATFULL
TI Amino-polysaccharides and copolymers thereof for contact lenses and ophthalmic compositions
IN Ivani, Edward J., 2360 E. 74 St., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11234
PI US 4447562 19840508
AI US 1982-430813 19820930 (6)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1981-283613, filed on 15 Jul 1981, now patented, Pat. No. US 4365050
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Foelak, Morton; Assistant Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Abelman, Frayne, Rezac & Schwab
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 648

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Aminopolysaccharides and copolymers thereof, primarily those of N-acetyl-D-glucosamines and derivatives and various monomers, is described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 15 USPATFULL
AN 82:61680 USPATFULL
TI Amino-polysaccharides and copolymers thereof for contact lenses and ophthalmic compositions
IN Ivani, Edward J., 2360 E. 74 St., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11234
PI US 4365050 19821221
AI US 1981-283613 19810715 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, III, John; Assistant Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Abelman, Frayne & Rezac
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 639

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Aminopolysaccharides and copolymers thereof, primarily those of N-acetyl-D-glucosamines and derivatives and various monomers, is described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 15 USPAT2
AN 2001:91488 USPAT2
TI Laser ablative recording material
IN Goto, Takahiro, Kanagawa, Japan
PA Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., Kanagawa, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6270940 B2 20010807
AI US 1998-75212 19980511 (9)
PRAI JP 1997-121911 19970513
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Angebranndt, Martin
LREP Sughrue, Mion, Zinn, Macpeak & Seas, PLLC
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1199

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A laser ablative recording material having on a support a coloring agent layer containing a fluorine-containing surfactant, in which the fluorine-containing surfactant is a copolymer made of: (Condition I) either or both of acrylate having a fluoroaliphatic group and methacrylate having a fluoroaliphatic group (the fluoroaliphatic group herein includes 3 to 20 carbon atoms and fluorine atoms of 40% or more by weight where a half or above of atoms bonded to three carbon atoms constituting terminal portions are fluorine atoms.); and (Condition II) either or both of poly(oxyalkylene) acrylate and poly(oxyalkylene) methacrylate, wherein monomer units according to Condition I are 20 to 80 percent by weight of the copolymer is disclosed. This laser ablative recording material has features of a uniform surface state and a uniform film thickness profile, a small Dmin of the laser exposure portion, and smaller deviations in a maximum density.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> dis 113 bib abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 USPATFULL
AN 1998:104688 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing polysaccharides and their use as absorbent materials
IN Cottrell, Ian William, Yardley, PA, United States
Goswami, Animesh, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Chowdhary, Manjit Singh, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5801116 19980901
AI US 1997-880113 19970620 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-418334, filed on 7 Apr 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, Mark L.; Assistant Examiner: Hailey, Patricia L.
LREP Solomon, Andrew M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid composition of matter comprising one or more polysaccharides which has a coarse particle size is provided. The composition demonstrates absorbent properties and is useful in absorbent articles of manufacture. Also provided is a method for preparing the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> dis 114 1-5 bib abs

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 2001:215145 USPATFULL
TI Preparation of water-soluble cross-linked cationic polymers
IN Song, Zhiqiang, Memphis, TN, United States
Schriver, George W., Somerville, NJ, United States
Mahoney, Dennis M., Long Valley, NJ, United States
Trapasso, Louis E., Long Branch, NJ, United States
PA Ciba Specialty Chemicals Water Treatments Ltd., Bradford, United Kingdom
(non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6323306 B1 20011127
AI US 1998-149628 19980908 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Hampton-Hightower, P.
LREP Crichton, David R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 16
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1023

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB High molecular weight, water-soluble, cross-linked cationic polymers are prepared by reacting amine-functionalized cationic base polymers, in which the monomer units of the base polymer contain from about 0.05 to about 5.0% amine functionalized monomer units and from about 95 to about 99.95% additional monomer units, including cationic monomer units and optional non-cationic monomer units, with an amount of a cross-linking agent, reactive with the amines of the base polymer, providing between about 0.02 to about 3.0 equivalents of cross-linking agent reactive groups per each mole of amine. The polymers are useful as coagulants and as coatings.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:104688 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing polysaccharides and their use as absorbent materials
IN Cottrell, Ian William, Yardley, PA, United States
Goswami, Animesh, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Chowdhary, Manjit Singh, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5801116 19980901
AI US 1997-880113 19970620 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-418334, filed on 7 Apr 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, Mark L.; Assistant Examiner: Hailey, Patricia L.
LREP Solomon, Andrew M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid composition of matter comprising one or more polysaccharides which has a coarse particle size is provided. The composition demonstrates absorbent properties and is useful in absorbent articles of manufacture. Also provided is a method for preparing the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 92:22704 USPATFULL
TI Cellulosic wound dressing with an active agent ionically absorbed thereon
IN Yamazaki, Hiroshi, Ontario, Canada
Miyazaki, Masao, Tokyo, Japan
Matsumoto, Kouchi, Ontario, Canada
PA Ricoh Kyosan, Inc., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5098417 19920324
AI US 1990-508178 19900412 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Green, Randall L.; Assistant Examiner: Prebilic, Paul
LREP Nixon & Vanderhye
CLMN Number of Claims: 42
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 10 Drawing Figure(s); 8 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2041

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A wound dressing is provided herein for systemic administration of a physiologically- or biologically-active agent by controlled release of the agent into such wound. The wound dressing includes a substrate in the form of a fabric or cloth, at least a portion of which is cellulosic, which has been chemically modified to convert hydroxyl groups in the cellulosic portion to ionic-adsorbing sites. An ionic form of a physiologically- or biologically-active agent, namely an antibacterial agent, an antifungal agent, an analgesic agent, a tissue healant agent, a local anesthetic agent, an antibleeding agent, an enzyme or a vasoconstrictor is adsorbed in that substrate. Ionic bonds hold that agent temporarily to the substrate for controlled release therefrom in proportion to the amount of exudate in contact with the substrate. The ionic bonds are formed by adsorbing that agent on that substrate at room temperature. The ionic bonds disassociate upon contact with body exudate from wounds to which the wound dressing is applied by ion exchange with ions in the body exudate, thereby to release that agent in an amount in proportion to the amount of the exudate in contact with the substrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 84:25976 USPATFULL
TI Amino-polysaccharides and copolymers thereof for contact lenses and ophthalmic compositions
IN Ivani, Edward J., 2360 E. 74 St., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11234
PI US 4447562 19840508
AI US 1982-430813 19820930 (6)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1981-283613, filed on 15 Jul 1981, now patented, Pat. No. US 4365050
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Foelak, Morton; Assistant Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Abelman, Frayne, Rezac & Schwab
CLMN Number of Claims: 6
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 648

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Aminopolysaccharides and copolymers thereof, primarily those of N-acetyl-D-glucosamines and derivatives and various monomers, is described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 82:61680 USPATFULL
TI Amino-polysaccharides and copolymers thereof for contact lenses and ophthalmic compositions
IN Ivani, Edward J., 2360 E. 74 St., Brooklyn, NY, United States 11234
PI US 4365050 19821221
AI US 1981-283613 19810715 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Kight, III, John; Assistant Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Abelman, Frayne & Rezac
CLMN Number of Claims: 7
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 639

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Aminopolysaccharides and copolymers thereof, primarily those of N-acetyl-D-glucosamines and derivatives and various monomers, is described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> dis 115 1-5 bib abs

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:104688 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing polysaccharides and their use as absorbent materials
IN Cottrell, Ian William, Yardley, PA, United States
Goswami, Animesh, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Chowdhary, Manjit Singh, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5801116 19980901
AI US 1997-880113 19970620 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-418334, filed on 7 Apr 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, Mark L.; Assistant Examiner: Hailey, Patricia L.
LREP Solomon, Andrew M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid composition of matter comprising one or more polysaccharides which has a coarse particle size is provided. The composition demonstrates absorbent properties and is useful in absorbent articles of manufacture. Also provided is a method for preparing the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 1998:24666 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing water-absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated

IN **cellulose**-containing material
Tajiri, Kozo, Tokyo, Japan
Maeda, Masayo, Kawasaki, Japan
Tsukamoto, Haruo, Matsudo, Japan
PA New Oji Paper Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5725601 19980310
AI US 1996-691098 19960801 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-512223, filed on 7 Aug 1995,
now abandoned
PRAI JP 1994-187303 19940809
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Diamond, Alan
LREP Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1190

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated **cellulose**
-containing material is produced by impregnating a **cellulose**
-containing material with an aqueous reaction solution including a
carboxyalkylating agent, an alkali metal hydroxide, and a cross-linking
agent dissolved in water in an initial content of 50 to 90% by weight,
the molar ratio of the carboxylating agent to glucose groups of
cellulose being 0.7 to 2.0; adjusting the water content of the
aqueous reaction solution impregnated in the **cellulose**
-containing material to 20 to 60% by weight and of at least 5% by weight
below the initial water content by evaporating a portion of water; and
subjecting the water content-adjusted **cellulose**-containing
material to a simultaneous cross-linking and carboxylating reaction
procedure at 50.degree. to 110.degree. C., while maintaining the water
content at 20 to 60% and of at least 5% by weight below the initial
water content.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 90:98744 USPATFULL
TI Polymers for oil reservoir permeability control
IN Shu, Paul, Cranbury, NJ, United States
PA Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4980393 19901225
AI US 1989-322338 19890310 (7)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1984-676377, filed on 29 Nov 1984, now patented,
Pat. No. US 4834182
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Jacobs, Lewis T.; Assistant Examiner: Buttner, David
LREP McKillop, Alexander J., Speciale, Charles J., Schneller, Marina V.
CLMN Number of Claims: 44
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 807

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Improved polymer gels for oil reservoir permeability control have a
continuous, cross-linked polymer phase having a relatively low density
of cross-linking with domains of clustered, high density cross-linking.
The clustered high density cross-linkings contribute to the gel's shear
stability and gel strength while the continuous, low density phase
contributes to good injectivity. Gels of this kind are produced by
cross-linking a base polymer with a relatively low density of
cross-linking sites with a reinforcing polymer having a higher
cross-linking site density. Suitable polymers have ligand groups which

are capable of forming coordination cross-linkages with polyvalent metals, especially chromium and include polyacrylamides as base polymers and polyacrylic acids as reinforcing polymers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 89:42347 USPATFULL
TI Polymers for oil reservoir permeability control
IN Shu, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4834182 19890530
AI US 1984-676377 19841129 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Suchfield, George A.
LREP McKillop, Alexander J., Speciale, Charles J., Aksman, Stanislaus
CLMN Number of Claims: 45
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 806

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Improved polymer gels for oil reservoir permeability control have a continuous, cross-linked polymer phase having a relatively low density of cross-linking with domains of clustered, high density cross-linking. The clustered high density cross-linkings contribute to the gel's shear stability and gel strength while the continuous, low density phase contributes to good injectivity. Gels of this kind are produced by cross-linking a base polymer with a relatively low density of cross-linking sites with a reinforcing polymer having a higher cross-linking site density. Suitable polymers have ligand groups which are capable of forming coordination cross-linkages with polyvalent metals, especially chromium and include polyacrylamides as base polymers and polyacrylic acids as reinforcing polymers.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 86:46021 USPATFULL
TI Programmed gelation of polymers for oil reservoir permeability control
IN Shu, Paul, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4606407 19860819
AI US 1984-676376 19841129 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Novosad, Stephen J.; Assistant Examiner: Odas, Thomas J.
LREP McKillop, Alexander J., Gilman, Michael G., Aksman, Stanislaus
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 6
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 787
AB Polymers used for the control of permeability in stratified subterranean formations are gelled in a controlled manner by the use of rapid and delayed gelling agents. The polymer is first gelled lightly by the use of a rapid gelling agent which partly **cross-links** the polymer to produce a viscous solution which will selectively enter only the more permeable regions of the formation but can still be readily injected. A delayed cross-linking agent completes the cross-linking process after the polymer has been selectively emplaced to form a firm, full strength gel. Suitable rapid cross-linking agents may be formed by the reaction of alkalis and chromic **salt**s at specified ratios or by the redox reduction of chromium from its higher

oxidation states under certain specified conditions. Delayed cross-linking agents are exemplified by chromic salts. Polymers which may be used include polyacrylamides and polysaccharide biopolymers.

=> dis 116 1-3 bib abs

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 1998:104688 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing polysaccharides and their use as absorbent materials
IN Cottrell, Ian William, Yardley, PA, United States
Goswami, Animesh, Plainsboro, NJ, United States
Chowdhary, Manjit Singh, Princeton Junction, NJ, United States
PA Rhodia Inc., Cranbury, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5801116 19980901
AI US 1997-880113 19970620 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-418334, filed on 7 Apr 1995, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, Mark L.; Assistant Examiner: Hailey, Patricia L.
LREP Solomon, Andrew M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 927

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A solid composition of matter comprising one or more polysaccharides which has a coarse particle size is provided. The composition demonstrates absorbent properties and is useful in absorbent articles of manufacture. Also provided is a method for preparing the compositions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 1998:24666 USPATFULL
TI Process for producing water-absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated cellulose-containing material
IN Tajiri, Kozo, Tokyo, Japan
Maeda, Masayo, Kawasaki, Japan
Tsukamoto, Haruo, Matsudo, Japan
PA New Oji Paper Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5725601 19980310
AI US 1996-691098 19960801 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-512223, filed on 7 Aug 1995, now abandoned
PRAI JP 1994-187303 19940809
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Diamond, Alan
LREP Armstrong, Westerman, Hattori, McLeland & Naughton
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1190

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A water absorbent cross-linked, carboxyalkylated cellulose-containing material is produced by impregnating a cellulose-containing material with an aqueous reaction solution including a carboxyalkylating agent, an alkali metal hydroxide, and a cross-linking agent dissolved in water in an initial content of 50 to 90% by weight,

the molar ratio of the carboxylating agent to glucose groups of **cellulose** being 0.7 to 2.0; adjusting the water content of the aqueous reaction solution impregnated in the **cellulose**-containing material to 20 to 60% by weight and of at least 5% by weight below the initial water content by evaporating a portion of water; and subjecting the water content-adjusted **cellulose**-containing material to a simultaneous cross-linking and carboxylating reaction procedure at 50.degree. to 110.degree. C., while maintaining the water content at 20 to 60% and of at least 5% by weight below the initial water content.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 USPATFULL
AN 92:1708 USPATFULL
TI Method for making absorbent starch
IN Gross, James R., Appleton, WI, United States
Greuel, Michael P., Akron, OH, United States
PA Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5079354 19920107
AI US 1989-428133 19891027 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
LREP Mielke, Thomas J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 607

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for producing a water-swellable, water-insoluble **carboxyalkyl** starch. The steps of the method involving forming an aqueous dispersion of starch; adding to said aqueous dispersion carboxyalkylating reactants under conditions sufficient to form a water-soluble **carboxyalkyl** starch having an average degree of substitution between about 0.25 and 1.5; and recovering the **carboxyalkyl** starch by evaporative drying at a temperature within the range of from about 50.degree. C. to about 150.degree. C.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L15

```
=> d rank
F1      1935  USPATFULL
F2      37    WPIDS
F3      37    WPINDEX
F4      23    IFIPAT
F5      10    USPAT2
F6      6     CAPLUS
F7      3     PROMT
F8      2     SCISEARCH
F9      1     CEN
```

```
=> d rank
F1      12  PAPERCHEM2
F2      6   CAPLUS
F3      3   PROMT
F4      2   SCISEARCH
F5      1   CEN
```

L1 QUE CELLULOSE

=> s l1 and alkyl

14	FILE AGRICOLA
3	FILE ALUMINUM
27	FILE ANABSTR
16	FILE BABS
24	FILE BIOTECHNO
22	FILE CABA
47	FILE CAOLD
10668	FILE CAPLUS
6	FILE CBNB
21	FILE CEABA-VTB
16	FILE CEN
16	FILE CIN
108	FILE COMPENDEX
1	FILE CONFSCI
221	FILE DKILIT
14	FILE ENCOMPLIT
14	FILE ENCOMPLIT2
1	FILE FEDRIP
2	FILE GENBANK
9	FILE INSPEC
11	FILE INVESTTEXT
5	FILE IPA
69	FILE JICST-EPLUS
3	FILE KOSMET
2	FILE METADEX
11	FILE NIOSHTIC
29	FILE NTIS
2097	FILE PAPERCHEM2
2	FILE PASCAL
98	FILE PROMT
102	FILE RAPRA
2	FILE RUSSCI

38 FILES SEARCHED...

198	FILE SCISEARCH
58	FILE TULSA
37	FILE TULSA2
105	FILE WSCA

36 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 44 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE L1 AND ALKYL

=> s l2 and cross-link

6	FILE CAPLUS
1	FILE CEN

24 FILES SEARCHED...

12	FILE PAPERCHEM2
3	FILE PROMT
2	FILE SCISEARCH

39 FILES SEARCHED...

5 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 44 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3 QUE L2 AND CROSS-LINK

=> d rank

F1	12	PAPERCHEM2
F2	6	CAPLUS
F3	3	PROMT
F4	2	SCISEARCH

F5

1 CEN

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:29:46 ON 02 AUG 2002

=> index chemistry
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS
FULL ESTIMATED COST

SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
0.21	0.21

INDEX 'AGRICOLA, ALUMINIUM, ANABSTR, BABS, BIOMERCE, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAOLD,
CAPLUS, CBNB, CEABA-VTB, CEN, CERAB, CIN, COMPENDEX, CONFSCI, COPPERLIT,
CORROSION, DKILIT, ENCOMPLIT, ENCOMPLIT2, FEDRIP, GENBANK, INSPEC,
INSPHYS, INVESTTEXT, IPA, JICST-EPLUS, ...' ENTERED AT 17:30:27 ON 02 AUG 2002

44 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s cellulose

9534	FILE AGRICOLA
170	FILE ALUMINIUM
3401	FILE ANABSTR
2300	FILE BABS
265	FILE BIOMERCE
8352	FILE BIOTECHNO
18551	FILE CABA
21428	FILE CAOLD
292590	FILE CAPLUS
4414	FILE CBNB
6128	FILE CEABA-VTB
244	FILE CEN
108	FILE CERAB
3353	FILE CIN
15197	FILE COMPENDEX
1198	FILE CONFSCI
35	FILE COPPERLIT
104	FILE CORROSION
13883	FILE DKILIT
2344	FILE ENCOMPLIT
2344	FILE ENCOMPLIT2
431	FILE FEDRIP
20636	FILE GENBANK
3101	FILE INSPEC
525	FILE INSPHYS
6409	FILE INVESTTEXT
2030	FILE IPA
9530	FILE JICST-EPLUS
122	FILE KOSMET
488	FILE METADEX
75	FILE NAPRALERT
908	FILE NIOSHTIC
3656	FILE NTIS
41925	FILE PAPERCHEM2
245	FILE PASCAL
9835	FILE PROMT
8129	FILE RAPRA
864	FILE RUSSCI
32277	FILE SCISEARCH
2015	FILE TULSA
1911	FILE TULSA2
26	FILE USAN

42 FILES SEARCHED...
489 FILE WELDASEARCH

2692 FILE WSCA

44 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 44 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1 QUE CELLULOSE

=> s l1 and alkyl

14	FILE AGRICOLA
3	FILE ALUMINUM
27	FILE ANABSTR
16	FILE BABS
24	FILE BIOTECHNO
22	FILE CABA
47	FILE CAOLD
10668	FILE CAPLUS
6	FILE CBNB
21	FILE CEABA-VTB
16	FILE CEN
16	FILE CIN
108	FILE COMPENDEX
1	FILE CONFSCI
221	FILE DKILIT
14	FILE ENCOMPLIT
14	FILE ENCOMPLIT2
1	FILE FEDRIP
2	FILE GENBANK
9	FILE INSPEC
11	FILE INVESTTEXT
5	FILE IPA
69	FILE JICST-EPLUS
3	FILE KOSMET
2	FILE METADEX
11	FILE NIOSHTIC
29	FILE NTIS
2097	FILE PAPERCHEM2
2	FILE PASCAL
98	FILE PROMT
102	FILE RAPRA
2	FILE RUSSCI

38 FILES SEARCHED...

198	FILE SCISEARCH
58	FILE TULSA
37	FILE TULSA2
105	FILE WSCA

36 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 44 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2 QUE L1 AND ALKYL

=> s l2 and cross-link

6	FILE CAPLUS
1	FILE CEN

24 FILES SEARCHED...

12	FILE PAPERCHEM2
3	FILE PROMT
2	FILE SCISEARCH

39 FILES SEARCHED...

5 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 44 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3 QUE L2 AND CROSS-LINK

=> d rank

F1	12 PAPERCHEM2
----	---------------

F2 6 CAPLUS
F3 3 PROMT
F4 2 SCISEARCH
F5 1 CEN

=> file paperchem2
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 2.65 2.86

FILE 'PAPERCHEM2' ENTERED AT 17:33:14 ON 02 AUG 2002
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FILE COVERS 1967 TO 29 Jul 2002 (20020729/ED)

=> s l3 and ?radiat?
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?RADIAT?' FOR FILE 'PAPERCHEM2'
41867 CELLULOSE
4617 CELLULOSES
41925 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
8159 ALKYL
9 ALKYLS
8162 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
12630 CROSS
166 CROSSES
12756 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
941 LINK
762 LINKS
1633 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
201 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
11118 RADIAT?

L4 0 L3 AND ?RADIAT?
Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the
specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation.
Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID'
would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you
used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may
interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term.
Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words,
for example, the Basic Index.

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.72 3.58

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:33:51 ON 02 AUG 2002
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 2 Aug 2002 VOL 137 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Aug 2002 (20020801/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

CAS roles have been modified effective December 16, 2001. Please check your SDI profiles to see if they need to be revised. For information on CAS roles, enter HELP ROLES at an arrow prompt or use the CAS Roles thesaurus (/RL field) in this file.

=> s l3 and ?radiat?
291982 CELLULOSE
3836 CELLULOSES
292590 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
486289 ALKYL
5616 ALKYLS
489060 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
393096 CROSS
11694 CROSSES
403214 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38781 LINK
20178 LINKS
56141 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6989 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
812375 ?RADIAT?
L5 0 L3 AND ?RADIAT?

=> s l3 and radiati?
291982 CELLULOSE
3836 CELLULOSES
292590 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
486289 ALKYL
5616 ALKYLS
489060 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
393096 CROSS
11694 CROSSES
403214 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38781 LINK
20178 LINKS
56141 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6989 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
628681 RADIATI?
L6 0 L3 AND RADIATI?

=> s l3 and radiation
291982 CELLULOSE

3836 CELLULOSES
292590 CELLULOSE
 (CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
486289 ALKYL
 5616 ALKYLS
489060 ALKYL
 (ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
393096 CROSS
 11694 CROSSES
403214 CROSS
 (CROSS OR CROSSES)
38781 LINK
20178 LINKS
56141 LINK
 (LINK OR LINKS)
6989 CROSS-LINK
 (CROSS(W) LINK)
574239 RADIATION
11321 RADIATIONS
579692 RADIATION
 (RADIATION OR RADIATIONS)
0 L3 AND RADIATION

=> s 13 and ray
291982 CELLULOSE
3836 CELLULOSES
292590 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
486289 ALKYL
5616 ALKYLS
489060 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
393096 CROSS
11694 CROSSES
403214 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38781 LINK
20178 LINKS
56141 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6989 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W) LINK)
807425 RAY
158875 RAYS
870179 RAY
(RAY OR RAYS)
0 L3 AND RAY

FILE 'PROMT' ENTERED AT 17:35:06 ON 02 AUG 2002
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FILE COVERS 1978 TO 2 AUG 2002 (20020802/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s 13 and ?radiat?
LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?RADIAT?' FOR FILE 'PROMT'
9792 CELLULOSE

78 CELLULOSES
9835 CELLULOSE
 (CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
2968 ALKYL
243 ALKYLS
3170 ALKYL
 (ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
204914 "CROSS"
5090 "CROSSES"
209197 "CROSS"
 ("CROSS" OR "CROSSES")
212803 "LINK"
142066 "LINKS"
324414 "LINK"
 ("LINK" OR "LINKS")
601 CROSS-LINK
 ("CROSS" (W) "LINK")
40646 RADIAT?

L9 2 L3 AND ?RADIAT?

Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation. Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID' would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term. Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words, for example, the Basic Index.

=> dis 19 1-2 bib abs

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 2 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

AN 2002:239310 PROMT
TI Making paint stick. (Adhesion Promotion).
AU Collier, Dr. Harvest
SO Coatings, (March 2002) Vol. 23, No. 5, pp. 36(7).
ISSN: ISSN: 0225-6363.
PB Maclean Hunter Canadian Publishing Ltd.
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 2527
FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT
AB GOOD DRY FILM adhesion is a major coating performance characteristic. Over the past five years, there has been a greater focus on coating formulation design and coating application protocols to maximize coating film adhesion and long-term coating performance.
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Subscription: \$60.00 per year. Published bimonthly. 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7., Canada

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 2 PROMT COPYRIGHT 2002 Gale Group

AN 2001:244202 PROMT
TI Resins and Compounds. (Brief Article)
SO Modern Plastics, (15 Feb 2001) pp. B-1.
ISSN: 0026-8275.
PB Chemical Week Associates
DT Newsletter
LA English
WC 31022

FULL TEXT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL FORMAT

AB Thermoplastics
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Subscription: \$41.75 per year. Published monthly.

=> file scisearch

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	8.16	45.08

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 17:36:26 ON 02 AUG 2002
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FILE COVERS 1974 TO 26 Jul 2002 (20020726/ED)

=> s 13 and ?radiat?

32074 CELLULOSE
615 CELLULOSES
32277 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
50511 ALKYL
1002 ALKYLS
51288 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
273261 CROSS
12393 CROSSES
283366 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
48831 LINK
26211 LINKS
71096 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
7210 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
394814 ?RADIAIT?
L10 0 L3 AND ?RADIAIT?

=> s 13 and irradiate

32074 CELLULOSE
615 CELLULOSES
32277 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
50511 ALKYL
1002 ALKYLS
51288 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
273261 CROSS
12393 CROSSES
283366 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
48831 LINK
26211 LINKS
71096 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
7210 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
514 IRRADIATE
84 IRRADIATES
597 IRRADIATE
(IRRADIATE OR IRRADIATES)
L11 0 L3 AND IRRADIATE

=> s 13 and ray?

32074 CELLULOSE
615 CELLULOSES
32277 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
50511 ALKYL
1002 ALKYLS
51288 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
273261 CROSS
12393 CROSSES
283366 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
48831 LINK
26211 LINKS
71096 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
7210 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
391745 RAY?
L12 0 L3 AND RAY?

=> file cen

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	1.67	46.75

FILE 'CEN' ENTERED AT 17:37:17 ON 02 AUG 2002
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FILE COVERS 1991 TO 12 Jan 2001 (20010112/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

As of January 15, 2001, the American Chemical Society (ACS) is no longer updating the CEN database on STN. CEN will continue to be available on STN as a static file.

=> s 13 and ?radiat?

LEFT TRUNCATION IGNORED FOR '?RADIAT?' FOR FILE 'CEN'

244 CELLULOSE
2 CELLULOSES
244 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
254 ALKYL
23 ALKYLS
274 ALKYL
(ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
907 "CROSS"
31 "CROSSES"
932 "CROSS"
("CROSS" OR "CROSSES")
764 "LINK"
508 "LINKS"
1160 "LINK"
("LINK" OR "LINKS")
65 CROSS-LINK
("CROSS"(W)"LINK")
732 RADIAT?

L13 1 L3 AND ?RADIAT?

Left truncation is not valid in the specified search field in the specified file. The term has been searched without left truncation.
Examples: '?TERPEN?' would be searched as 'TERPEN?' and '?FLAVONOID'

would be searched as 'FLAVONOID.'

If you are searching in a field that uses implied proximity, and you used a truncation symbol after a punctuation mark, the system may interpret the truncation symbol as being at the beginning of a term. Implied proximity is used in search fields indexed as single words, for example, the Basic Index.

```
=> dis 113 bib abs  
'ABS' IS NOT A VALID FORMAT FOR FILE 'CEN'
```

The following are valid formats:

The default display format is BIB.

ALL ---- AN, TI, AU, CS, SO, PB, LA, WC, TX, CC, SC, ST, CO, NA, RN
BIB ---- AN, TI, AU, CS, SO, PB, LA, WC
CBIB --- Compressed bibliography (AN, TI, AU, CS, SO, LA)
IALL --- ALL, indented with text labels
IBIB --- BIB, indented with text labels
IND ---- CC, ST, CO, NA, RN
SAM ---- TI, CC, ST, CO, NA, RN
HIT ---- All fields containing hit terms
KWIC --- All hit terms plus 20 words on either side
OCC ---- List of display fields containing hit terms

Hit terms will be highlighted in all displayable fields.

To display a particular field or fields, enter the display field codes. For a list of display field codes, enter HELP DFIELDS at an arrow prompt (>). Examples of formats include: D BIB; D CBIB KWIC; D BIB ST. You may specify the format or fields in any order, and the information will be displayed in the same order as the specification.

The same formats (except for HIT, KWIC, OCC, and SCAN) may be used with the DISPLAY ACC command to display the record for a specified Accession Number.

```
SCAN --- TI, CC, ST, CO, NA, RN (Random display wiithout answer  
numbers. May only be used in the same line with DISPLAY.)  
ENTER DISPLAY FORMAT (BIB):bib
```

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CEN COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1998:2656 CEN
TI COUNTING ON CHIRAL DRUGS
Growth continues in both the value and number of single-enantiomer drugs,
while chemists devise new ways to make them
AU Stinson, Stephen C.
SO Chemical & Engineering News, (21 Sep 1998) Vol. 76, No. 38, pp. 83.
CODEN: CENEAR, ISSN: 0009-2347.
PB American Chemical Society
LA English
WC 5185

```
=> index polymers  
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS          SINCE FILE      TOTAL  
                                ENTRY        SESSION  
FULL ESTIMATED COST          4.60          51.35  
  
INDEX 'BABS, CAPLUS, CBNB, CEN, CIN, DKILIT, IFIPAT, JICST-EPLUS, PASCAL,  
PLASNEWS, PROMT, RAPRA, SCISEARCH, TEXTILETECH, USPATFULL, USPAT2, WPIDS,
```

WPINDEX, WTEXTILES' ENTERED AT 17:39:44 ON 02 AUG 2002

19 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

```
=> s 13
      6    FILE CAPLUS
      1    FILE CEN
     23   FILE IFIPAT
      3    FILE PROMT
      2    FILE SCISEARCH
  1935   FILE USPATFULL
      10   FILE USPAT2
      37   FILE WPIDS
17 FILES SEARCHED...
      37   FILE WPINDEX
```

9 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS, 19 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L14 QUE L3

=> d rank		
F1	1935	USPATFULL
F2	37	WPIDS
F3	37	WPINDEX
F4	23	IFIPAT
F5	10	USPAT2
F6	6	CAPLUS
F7	3	PROMT
F8	2	SCISEARCH
F9	1	CEN

=> file uspatfull
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS .
SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 1.06 52.41

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:40:51 ON 02 AUG 2002
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 1 Aug 2002 (20020801/PD)
FILE LAST UPDATED: 1 Aug 2002 (20020801/ED)
HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6427238
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2002104147
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 1 Aug 2002 (20020801/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 1 Aug 2002 (20020801/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Jun 2002
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Jun 2002

```
>>> USPAT2 is now available. USPATFULL contains full text of the <<<  
>>> original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or <<<  
>>> applications. USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US <<<  
>>> publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in <<<  
>>> USPATFULL. A USPATFULL record contains not only the original <<<  
>>> published document but also a list of any subsequent <<<  
>>> publications. The publication number, patent kind code, and <<<  
>>> publication date for all the US publications for an invention <<<  
>>> are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL <<<  
>>> records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<  
>>> /PK, etc. <<<
```

```
>>> USPATFULL and USPAT2 can be accessed and searched together <<<
>>> through the new cluster USPATALL. Type FILE USPATALL to <<<
>>> enter this cluster. <<<
>>>
>>> Use USPATALL when searching terms such as patent assignees, <<<
>>> classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from <<<
>>> the earliest to the latest publication. <<<
```

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

```
=> s 13 and ?radiat?
    171564 CELLULOSE
        7540 CELLULOSES
    173155 CELLULOSE
        (CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)
    312752 ALKYL
        13896 ALKYLS
    313558 ALKYL
        (ALKYL OR ALKYLS)
    1405879 CROSS
        43099 CROSSES
    1420097 CROSS
        (CROSS OR CROSSES)
    227440 LINK
    123560 LINKS
    269372 LINK
        (LINK OR LINKS)
    15476 CROSS-LINK
        (CROSS(W)LINK)
    372950 ?RADIAT?
L15      828 L3 AND ?RADIAT?
```

```
=> s 115 and ray?
    258539 RAY?
L16      385 L15 AND RAY?
```

```
=> s 116 and X-ray
    729330 X
    174893 RAY
    101505 RAYS
    229017 RAY
        (RAY OR RAYS)
    103173 X-RAY
        (X(W)RAY)
L17      210 L16 AND X-RAY
```

```
=> s 117 and carboxyalkyl
    6448 CARBOXYALKYL
        134 CARBOXYALKYLS
    6553 CARBOXYALKYL
        (CARBOXYALKYL OR CARBOXYALKYLS)
L18      5 L17 AND CARBOXYALKYL
```

```
=> dis 118 1-5 bib abs
```

```
L18  ANSWER 1 OF 5  USPATFULL
AN    1998:45195  USPATFULL
TI    Combination for treatment of proliferative diseases
IN    Muller, Marcel, Allschwil, Switzerland
      Geiger, Thomas, Freiburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
      Altmann, Karl-Heinz, Reinach, Switzerland
      Fabbro, Dorian, Arlesheim, Switzerland
      Dean, Nicholas M., Encinitas, CA, United States
```

Monia, Brett, Carlsbad, CA, United States
Bennett, Clarence Frank, Carlsbad, CA, United States
PA Novartis Corporation, Summit, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5744460 19980428
AI US 1996-612775 19960307 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Robinson, Douglas W.; Assistant Examiner: Nelson, Amy J.
LREP Nowak, Henry P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2910

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to combinations of PKC-targeted (especially PKC-.alpha.-targeted) deoxyribo- and ribo-oligonucleotides and derivatives thereof with other chemotherapeutic compounds, as well as to pharmaceutical preparations and/or therapies, in relation to disease states which respond to such oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives, especially to modulation of the activity of a regulatory protein. In particular, the invention relates to products or combinations comprising antisense oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives targeted to nucleic acids encoding human PKC and other (preferably standard) chemotherapeutics, either in fixed combination or for chronologically staggered or simultaneous administration, and the combined use of both classes of compounds, either in fixed combination or for chronologically staggered or simultaneous administration, for the treatment of proliferative diseases, especially tumor diseases, that can be treated by inhibition of PKC activity, that is, where the antisense oligonucleotides or oligonucleotide derivatives are targeted to nucleic acids encoding the regulatory protein PKC or active mutated derivatives thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 95:31790 USPATFULL
TI Immobilization of biologically active protein on a support with a 7-18 carbon spacer and a bifunctional phospholipid
IN Kallury, Krishna M. R., Scarborough, Canada
Thompson, Michael, Mississauga, Canada
Lee, William E., Medicine Hat, Canada
PA Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, as represented by the Minister of National Defence, Ottawa, Canada (non-U.S. government)
PI US 5405766 19950411
AI US 1993-36867 19930325 (8)
PRAI CA 1992-2064683 19920326
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Naff, David M.
LREP Szereszewski, Juliusz
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1200

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Enzymes and certain other bioactive substances are immobilized on solid substrates which have sufficient functional groups such as hydroxyl or carboxyl. The bioactive substances are linked to the substrates through spacer compounds having a long open alkyl chain with 7-18 carbon atoms and also through phospholipid intermediates. The spacer compound is chemically linked to the substrate. The phospholipid is covalently linked to the spacer compound. Immobilized bioactive

substances of the invention exhibit a marked increase in activity and stability. In a preferred embodiment, immobilized enzymes having a high degree of resistance to thermal inactivation are prepared.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 88:27694 USPATFULL
TI Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive materials
IN Sakamoto, Eichi, Hannou, Japan
Kaneko, Yutaka, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4741990 19880503
AI US 1987-22208 19870305 (7)
PRAI JP 1986-50745 19860307
JP 1986-138870 19860613
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Doody, Patrick A.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3433

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for processing silver halide photographic materials is disclosed. In this method a silver halide photographic material is developed in the presence of at least one compound represented by the following Formula [Ia] or [Ib]: ##STR1## wherein Ar is a benzene or naphthalene ring, F is a fluorine atom, Y and Y' are substituents, X is a bivalent atom or a bivalent linkage group. The compound may be contained in a processing solution or in the silver halide photographic light-sensitive material to be processed. A fog of the silver halide photographic material, especially a fog due to a storage of the materials at a high temperature can be considerably decreased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 78:14055 USPATFULL
TI Copolymerized starch composition
IN Young, Austin Harry, Decatur, IL, United States
Verbanac, Frank, Decatur, IL, United States
PA A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4079025 19780314
AI US 1976-680549 19760427 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodberry, Edward M.
LREP Hendrickson, M. Paul, Meyerson, Charles J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1636

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Preformed, homogeneous, non-linear starch copolymerizate articles may be prepared by copolymerizing a preformed, homogeneous mixture of water, ethylenically unsaturated starch and ethylenically unsaturated monomers to provide a labyrinth of copolymerized starch chains interconnected with each other by the copolymerized monomeric units. The invention is particularly suitable for preparing high-binder, aqueous coating compositions which may be applied to a variety of substrates and

subsequently copolymerized with polymerization initiating systems. Improved water- and detergent-resistance may be obtained by incorporating film-forming additives, cross-linking reagents or polyunsaturated compounds into the copolymerizable starch composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 5 USPATFULL
AN 71:38230 USPATFULL
TI CROSSLINKABLE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS
IN Jenkins, Philip W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Heseltine, Donald W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Mee, John D., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
PA Company, Eastman Kodak, NY, United States
PI US 3615453 19711026
AI US 1968-766288 19681009 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Cohen, David
LREP William H. J. Kline
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 774

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Polymers having hardenable groups and incorporating an energy-sensitive compound containing a heterocyclic nitrogen atom substituted with an -OR group where R is **alkyl**, aralkyl or acyl are crosslinked by exposure, including imagewise exposure, to electromagnetic radiation.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s 118 and cross-link
1405879 CROSS
43099 CROSSES
1420097 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
227440 LINK
123560 LINKS
269372 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
15476 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)

L19 5 L18 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s 115 and hydroxyalkyl
34797 HYDROXYALKYL
382 HYDROXYALKYLS
34957 HYDROXYALKYL
(HYDROXYALKYL OR HYDROXYALKYLS)

L20 155 L15 AND HYDROXYALKYL

=> s 120 and beam
324442 BEAM
136206 BEAMS
351738 BEAM
(BEAM OR BEAMS)

L21 51 L20 AND BEAM

=> s 121 and electron
183919 ELECTRON
75665 ELECTRONS
208986 ELECTRON

(ELECTRON OR ELECTRONS)
L22 40 L21 AND ELECTRON

=> s l22 and cross-link
1405879 CROSS
43099 CROSSES
1420097 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
227440 LINK
123560 LINKS
269372 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
15476 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
L23 40 L22 AND CROSS-LINK

=> dis l23 1-40 bib abs

L23 ANSWER 1 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:174882 USPATFULL
TI Electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films, and processes for making such solid films and devices
IN Varaprasad, Desaraju V., Holland, MI, United States
Zhao, Mingtang, Holland, MI, United States
Dornan, Craig Allen, Grand Haven, MI, United States
Agrawal, Anoop, Tucson, AZ, United States
Allemand, Pierr-Marc, Tucson, AZ, United States
Lynam, Niall R., Holland, MI, United States
PA Donnelly Corporation, Holland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6420036 B1 20020716
WO 9842796 19981001
AI US 2000-381856 20000127 (9)
WO 1998-US5570 19980326
20000127 PCT 371 date

DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nakarani, D. S.
LREP Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 22
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5918

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to electrochromic ploymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films and processes for making such solid films and devices. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention exhibit beneficial properties and characteristics, especially when compared to known electrochromic media. The electrochromic polymeric solid films are transformed in situ from a low viscosity electrochromic monomer composition by exposure to electromagnetic **radiation**, and in so doing minimum shrinkage occurs. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention also perform well under prolonged coloration, outdoor weathering and all-climate exposure, and provide an inherent safety aspect not known to electrochromic media heretofore.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 2 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:167866 USPATFULL
TI Acoustically active drug delivery systems
IN Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
PA Bristol-Myers Squibb Medical Imaging, Inc., Princeton, NJ, United States

(U.S. corporation)

PI US 6416740 B1 20020709
AI US 1998-75343 19980511 (9)
PRAI US 1997-46379P 19970513 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dudash, Diana; Assistant Examiner: Sharareh, Shahnam
LREP Woodcock Washburn LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 9 Drawing Figure(s); 9 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5660

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to targeted therapeutic delivery systems comprising a gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere wherein said gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere comprises an oil, a surfactant, and a therapeutic compound. Methods of preparing the targeted therapeutic delivery systems are also embodied by the present invention which comprise processing a solution comprising an oil and a surfactant in the presence of a gaseous precursor, at a temperature below the gel to liquid crystalline phase transition temperature of the surfactant to form gas or gaseous precursor filled microsphere, and adding to said microspheres a therapeutic compound resulting in a targeted therapeutic delivery system, wherein said processing is selected from the group consisting of controlled agitation, controlled drying, and a combination thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 3 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:72457 USPATFULL
TI SOLID POROUS MATRICES AND METHODS OF MAKING AND USING THE SAME
IN UNGER, EVAN C., TUCSON, AZ, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002039594 A1 20020404
AI US 1998-75477 A1 19980511 (9)
PRAI US 1997-46379P 19970513 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP WOODCOCK WASHBURN KURTZ, MACKIEWICZ AND NORRIS, ONE LIBERTY PLACE 46TH FLOOR, PHILADELPHIA, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 106
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5207

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to a solid porous matrix comprising a solvent and a surfactant in combination with a bioactive agent. The solvent and the surfactant may, if desired, form vesicles, an agglomeration of which comprises the matrix. The composition optionally comprises a gas or a gaseous precursor. The emulsion may be dried, and subsequently reconstituted in an aqueous or organic solution.

The present invention is also directed to a method of preparing a solid porous matrix comprising combining a solvent, a surfactant, and a therapeutic to form an emulsion; and processing the emulsion by controlled drying, or controlled agitation and controlled drying to form a solid porous matrix. The resulting solid porous matrix may also comprise a gas or gaseous precursor and be added to a resuspending medium.

A method for the controlled delivery of a targeted therapeutic to a region of a patient is another embodiment of the present invention. The method comprises administering to the patient a composition having a solid porous matrix comprising a solvent, a surfactant, a therapeutic,

and a gas or gaseous precursor, monitoring the composition using energy to determine the presence of the composition in the region; and releasing the therapeutic from the composition in the region using energy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 4 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:43639 USPATFULL
TI Anionic waterborne polyurethane dispersions containing polyfluorooxetanes
IN Garcia, Guillermo C., Copley, OH, UNITED STATES
Weinert, Raymond J., Macedonia, OH, UNITED STATES
Cadile, Pamela L., Beloit, OH, UNITED STATES
Cuevas, Rodney, Columbus, MS, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002026006 A1 20020228
AI US 2001-833383 A1 20010412 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-610743, filed on 6 Jul 2000,
PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Robert F. Rywalski, Esq., OMNOVA Solutions Inc., 175 Ghent Road,
Fairlawn, OH, 44333
CLMN Number of Claims: 40
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1485

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Anionic waterborne polyurethane dispersions are formed in the presence of polyfluorooxetane oligomers, polymers, or copolymers so that the polyfluorooxetanes are incorporated in the polyurethane. Coatings made from such polyurethanes have good low temperature flexibility, good chemical resistance, stain resistance, and abrasion resistance, as well as a low coefficient of friction. Alternatively, the anionic water borne polyurethane dispersion can be blended with vinyl ester monomers such as various acrylates and subsequently polymerized by **radiation**, for example ultraviolet light, to form a comingled blend of at least two different types of polymers. Another embodiment relates to a preformed copolymer made by reacting the polyfluorooxetane oligomer, polymer, or copolymer with a polycarboxylic acid such as a dicarboxylic acid and subsequently reacting the same with a polyol intermediate, such as a polymer, or with monomers forming the polyol intermediate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 5 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:21322 USPATFULL
TI Electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films, and processes for making such solid films and devices
IN Varaprasad, Desaraju V., Holland, MI, UNITED STATES
Zhao, Mingtang, Holland, MI, UNITED STATES
Dornan, Craig Allen, Grand Haven, MI, UNITED STATES
Agrawal, Anoop, Tucson, AZ, UNITED STATES
Allemand, Pierre-Marc, Tucson, AZ, UNITED STATES
Lynam, Niall R., Holland, MI, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002012156 A1 20020131
AI US 2001-835328 A1 20010417 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-251937, filed on 18 Feb 1999, UNKNOWN
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FITZPATRICK CELLA HARPER & SCINTO, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NY,
10112
CLMN Number of Claims: 27

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5347

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films and processes for making such solid films and devices. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention exhibit beneficial properties and characteristics, especially when compared to known electrochromic media. The electrochromic polymeric solid films are transformed in situ from a low viscosity electrochromic monomer composition by exposure to electromagnetic **radiation**, and in so doing minimum shrinkage occurs. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention also perform well under prolonged coloration, outdoor weathering and all-climate exposure, and provide an inherent safety aspect not known to electrochromic media heretofore.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 6 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2002:16591 USPATFULL
TI Antigenic substance inductor, vaccine precursor, vaccine, antibody, neutralizing antibody, antitoxin, idiotype antibody and/or anti-idiotype antibody which is induced by its idiotype antibody
IN Koyama, Shozo, Nagano, JAPAN
Tanaka, Satoshi, Nagano, JAPAN
PI US 2002009467 A1 20020124
AI US 2001-881664 A1 20010618 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1999-355642, filed on 10 Nov 1999, PENDING A 371 of International Ser. No. WO 1998-JP351, filed on 29 Jan 1998,
UNKNOWN
PRAI JP 1997-28295 19970129
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP KUBOVCIK & KUBOVCIK, SUITE 710, 900 17TH STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
CLMN Number of Claims: 28
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 13 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2555

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides antigen substance inductors which produce highly selective and/or specific vaccine precursor, vaccine, antibody (including idiotype antibody), neutralizing antibody, antitoxin.

This invention is to produce and/or manufacture highly selective and/or specific vaccine precursor, vaccine, antibody (including idiotype antibody), neutralizing antibody, antitoxin by quantum thermodynamic and chemical control of molecular functions and morphogenesis, inducing non-functional complex macromolecules which form organism and/or non-organism and which become to be substance with fundamental structure more closed to an induction of the functions, utilizing the fundamental structure of molecule which is indicated in Formula 3-a as a representative molecule. Moreover, by those produced substances, this invention is to produce and/or manufacture antimicrobial agent, antiviral agent, neutralizing antibody, antitoxin, antitumor agent, anti-protozoa agent (malaria, spirochaeta et. al), molecular discriminating agent, antibody as labeled compounds, histocompatible accelerator on tissues or organs, immuno-response accelerator or immuno-response controller, complement chain reaction accelerator.
##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 7 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2001:202365 USPATFULL
TI Sheet comprising an ion exchanges reducing agent and methods of processing photographic elements in the presence of said sheet
IN Irving, Lyn M., Rochester, NY, United States
Irving, Mark E., Rochester, NY, United States
Noonan, John M., Rochester, NY, United States
PA Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6316173 B1 20011113
AI US 2000-593087 20000613 (9)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Le, Hoa Van
LREP Rice, Edith A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2546

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention comprises a sheet comprising at least one photographically useful reducing agent ionically bound to an ion exchange matrix. In preferred embodiments of the invention, the sheet further comprises a binder and/or support and the ion exchange matrix comprises particles having an average particle size of less than about 10 micrometers (.mu.m). This invention further comprises methods or processing photographic elements using said sheet.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 8 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2001:144937 USPATFULL
TI Solid matrix therapeutic compositions
IN Unger, Evan C., Tucson, AZ, United States
PA ImaRx Therapeutics, Inc. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2001018072 A1 20010830
AI US 2001-828762 A1 20010409 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1998-75477, filed on 11 May 1998, PENDING
PRAI US 1997-46379P 19970513 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Mackiewicz & Norris LLP, One Liberty Place - 46th Floor, Philadelphia, PA, 19103
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4899

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention is directed to a solid porous matrix comprising a surfactant in combination with a bioactive agent. The solid porous matrix may be prepared by combining a surfactant and a therapeutic, together with a solvent, to form an emulsion containing random aggregates of the surfactant and the therapeutic, and processing the emulsion by controlled drying, or controlled agitation and controlled drying to form the solid porous matrix.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 9 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2001:118508 USPATFULL
TI Planographic printing plate
IN Kunita, Kazuto, Shizuoka-ken, Japan
Kawamura, Koichi, Shizuoka-ken, Japan
PI US 2001009129 A1 20010726
AI US 2000-729219 A1 20001205 (9)

PRAI JP 1999-352210 19991210
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP BURNS DOANE SWECKER & MATHIS L L P, POST OFFICE BOX 1404, ALEXANDRIA,
VA, 22313-1404
CLMN Number of Claims: 20
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2936

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A planographic printing plate formed of a support having sequentially disposed thereon a first layer, that is structured by a heat-insulating material having a low thermal conductivity, and that is made hydrophilic by being processed with one of an alkali and a silicate in an alkali developing solution after exposure; and a second layer whose alkali developability is changed, without ablation, by being **irradiated** with an infrared ray. Alternatively, a support that is structured by a heat-insulating material whose thermal conductivity is low, and in which a surface thereof is made hydrophilic by being processed with one of an alkali and a silicate in an alkali developing solution after exposure, may also be used as the support.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 10 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2001:85966 USPATFULL
TI Electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films, and processes for making such films and devices
IN Varaprasad, Desaraju V., Holland, MI, United States
Zhao, Mingtang, Holland, MI, United States
Dornan, Craig Allen, Grand Haven, MI, United States
Agrawal, Anoop, Tucson, AZ, United States
Allemand, Pierre-Marc, Tucson, AZ, United States
Lynam, Niall R., Holland, MI, United States
PA Donnelly Corporation, Holland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6245262 B1 20010612
AI US 1999-251937 19990218 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1997-824501, filed on 27 Mar 1997, now patented, Pat. No. US 5910854 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-406663, filed on 20 Mar 1995, now abandoned Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-193557, filed on 8 Feb 1994, now abandoned Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-23675, filed on 26 Feb 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Vargot, Mathieu D.
LREP Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5245

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films and processes for making such solid films and devices. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention exhibit beneficial properties and characteristics, especially when compared to known electrochromic media. The electrochromic polymeric solid films are transformed *in situ* from a low viscosity electrochromic monomer composition by exposure to electromagnetic **radiation**, and in so doing minimum shrinkage occurs. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention also perform well under prolonged coloration, outdoor weathering and all-climate exposure, and provide an

inherent safety aspect not known to electrochromic media heretofore.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 11 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2001:14146 USPATFULL
TI Gel sensors and method of use thereof
IN Everhart, Dennis S., Alpharetta, GA, United States
Kaylor, Rosann M., Cumming, GA, United States
Jones, Mark L., Atlanta, GA, United States
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., Neenah, WI, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 6180288 B1 20010130
AI US 1997-821464 19970321 (8)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Angebranndt, Martin
LREP Jones & Askew, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 36
ECL Exemplary Claim: 19
DRWN 25 Drawing Figure(s); 19 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1923

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention comprises an optically diffracting sensing device whose diffraction pattern changes upon exposure to some stimuli. The diffraction pattern may be two or three dimensional, and in one embodiment the change in diffraction patterns is recognizable to the untrained eye. The device comprises one or more gels coated onto patterned, self-assembling monolayers of alkanethiolates, carboxylic acids, hydroxamic acids, and phosphonic acids printed onto a variety of substrates, including glass, silicon, aluminum oxide, and thermoplastic films metallized with gold, or with an alloy such as nickel/gold. The present invention also comprises the method of making this device, and the use of this device.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 12 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2000:83943 USPATFULL
TI Incontinent garments
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
Ellman, Peter, Olivenhain, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications, Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6083602 20000704
AI US 1995-487683 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-472568, filed on 7 Jun 1995,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5874164 which is a continuation-in-part of
Ser. No. US 1995-442983, filed on 17 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US
5869172 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191,
filed on 17 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5876792 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16 Feb 1993,
now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US
1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5209965
which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar
1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part
of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No.
Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No.
Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And Ser.
No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raimund, Christopher
LREP Stauss, Karl Jones & Askew, LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 5

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4674
AB The present invention includes novel barrier webs that have certain desirable physical qualities such as water resistance, increased durability, improved barrier qualities and the like. The present invention further comprises a barrier web comprising a web that has been treated with a curable shear thinned thixotropic polymer composition, the fabric being adapted to be substantially impermeable to liquids, permeable to gases and impermeable to microorganisms. The barrier webs of the present invention are either impermeable to all microorganisms or are impermeable to microorganisms of certain sizes. The present invention also includes fabrics that are capable of either selective binding certain microorganisms, particles or molecules depending upon what binding partners are incorporated into the polymer before application to the fabric.

L23 ANSWER 13 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 2000:34497 USPATFULL
TI Garments of barrier webs
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6040251 20000321
AI US 1995-472480 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-472568, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5874164 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-442983, filed on 17 May 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5869172 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191, filed on 17 Mar 1995, now patented, Pat. No. US 5876792 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5209965 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988 And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cannon, James C.
LREP Jones & Askew
CLMN Number of Claims: 23
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4741

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention includes novel barrier webs that have certain desirable physical qualities such as water resistance, increased durability, improved barrier qualities and the like. The present invention further comprises a barrier web comprising a web that has been treated with a curable shear thinned thixotropic polymer composition, the fabric being adapted to be substantially impermeable to liquids, permeable to gases and impermeable to microorganisms. The barrier webs of the present invention are either impermeable to all microorganisms or are impermeable to microorganisms of certain sizes. The present invention also includes fabrics that are capable of either selective binding certain microorganisms, particles or molecules depending upon what binding partners are incorporated into the polymer before application to the fabric.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 14 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 1999:67135 USPATFULL
TI Methods of measuring analytes with barrier webs
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications, Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5912116 19990615
AI US 1995-486651 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-472568, filed on 7 Jun 1995,
now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1995-442983, filed on 17 May 1995, now abandoned which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191, filed on 17 Mar 1995
which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16
Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of
Ser. No. US 1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US
5209965 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10
Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988,
now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167643,
filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser.
No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988,
now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Wortman, Donna C.
LREP Jones & Askew, Stauss, Karl
CLMN Number of Claims: 37
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4909

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention includes novel barrier webs that have certain
desirable physical qualities such as water resistance, increased
durability, improved barrier qualities and the like. The present
invention further comprises a barrier web comprising a web that has been
treated with a curable shear thinned thixotropic polymer composition,
the fabric being adapted to be substantially impermeable to liquids,
permeable to gases and impermeable to microorganisms. The barrier webs
of the present invention are either impermeable to all microorganisms or
are impermeable to microorganisms of certain sizes. The present
invention also includes fabrics that are capable of either selective
binding certain microorganisms, particles or molecules depending upon
what binding partners are incorporated into the polymer before
application to the fabric.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 15 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 1999:65607 USPATFULL
TI Electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic
devices using such solid films, and processes for making such solid
films and devices
IN Varaprasad, Desaraju V., Holland, MI, United States
Zhao, Mingtang, Holland, MI, United States
Dornan, Craig Allen, Grand Haven, MI, United States
Agrawal, Anoop, Tucson, AZ, United States
Allemand, Pierre-Marc, Tucson, AZ, United States
Lynam, Niall R., Holland, MI, United States
PA Donnelly Corporation, Holland, MI, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5910854 19990608
AI US 1997-824501 19970326 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-406663, filed on 20 Mar 1995,
now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-193557, filed

on 8 Feb 1994, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-23675, filed on 26 Feb 1993, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Epps, Georgia; Assistant Examiner: Bey, Dawn-Marie
LREP Fitzpatrick Cella Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 5364

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to electrochromic polymeric solid films, manufacturing electrochromic devices using such solid films and processes for making such solid films and devices. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention exhibit beneficial properties and characteristics, especially when compared to known electrochromic media. The electrochromic polymeric solid films are transformed in situ from a low viscosity electrochromic monomer composition by exposure to electromagnetic **radiation**, and in so doing minimum shrinkage occurs. The electrochromic polymeric solid films of the present invention also perform well under prolonged coloration, outdoor weathering and all-climate exposure, and provide an inherent safety aspect not known to electrochromic media heretofore.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 16 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 1999:24390 USPATFULL
TI Barrier webs having bioactive surfaces
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications, Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5874164 19990223
AI US 1995-472568 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-442983, filed on 17 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191, filed on 17 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5209965 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, James J.
LREP Stauss, Karl Jones & Askew
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4821

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention includes novel barrier webs that have certain desirable physical qualities such as water resistance, increased durability, improved barrier qualities and the like. The present invention further comprises a barrier web comprising a web that has been treated with a curable shear thinned thixotropic polymer composition, the fabric being adapted to be substantially impermeable to liquids, permeable to gases and impermeable to microorganisms. The barrier webs of the present invention are either impermeable to all microorganisms or are impermeable to microorganisms of certain sizes. The present

invention also includes fabrics that are capable of either selective binding certain microorganisms, particles or molecules depending upon what binding partners are incorporated into the polymer before application to the fabric.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 17 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 1999:18843 USPATFULL
TI Internally-coated porous webs with controlled positioning of modifiers therein
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications, Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5869172 19990209
AI US 1995-442983 19950517 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191, filed on 17 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5209965 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988 Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988 And Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, James J.
LREP Becker, Stanley A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 154
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4482

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Improved processes are provided for treating a porous substrate (especially a fabric) to produce novel internally coated porous materials. During treatment, a curable thixotropic material and one or modifying materials are applied to the porous substrate as an impregnant. The treatment imparts specific properties to the end product material. Selection of the modifier material is based on the particular end use application. Sufficient energy is directed to the impregnant and porous substrate to cause the impregnant to flow into the porous substrate and force the modifier to specific positions within the substrate.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 18 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 1999:1580 USPATFULL
TI Articles of barrier webs
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Cardiff, CA, United States
Ellman, Peter, Olivenhain, CA, United States
PA Nextec Applications, Inc., Vista, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5856245 19990105
AI US 1995-479919 19950607 (8)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-472568, filed on 7 Jun 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-442983, filed on 17 May 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1995-407191, filed on 17 Mar 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-17855, filed on 16 Feb 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5418051 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-680645, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5209965 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part

of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Raimund, Christopher
LREP Jones & Askew, Stauss, Karl
CLMN Number of Claims: 51
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 16 Drawing Figure(s); 10 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4775

AB A barrier web comprising a fabric that has been treated with a curable shear thinned thixotropic polymer composition, the fabric being adapted to be substantially impermeable to liquids, permeable to gases and impermeable to microorganisms. The barrier webs of the present invention are either impermeable to all microorganisms or are impermeable to microorganisms of certain sizes. The present invention also includes fabrics that are capable of either selectively binding certain microorganisms, particles or molecules depending upon what binding partners are incorporated into the polymer before application to the fabric.

L23 ANSWER 19 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 97:120276 USPATFULL
TI Water soluble, biodegradable polymeric materials for skin care, hair care and cosmetic applications
IN Hinterwaldner, Rudolph, Munich, Germany, Federal Republic of
Weldes, Helmut H., Ocean City, NJ, United States
PA Permethyl Specialties, L.L.C., Milnay, NJ, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5700455 19971223
AI US 1996-711813 19960910 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1994-349661, filed on 5 Dec 1994, now
abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gardner-Lane, Sally
LREP Balogh, Imre
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 861

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Water-soluble, biodegradable polymeric materials are provided for skin, hair and cosmetic use comprising the formula: ##STR1## wherein A is a water soluble, biodegradable polymeric material containing a radical selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, amino, imino, thio and carboxy;

X is ##STR2## R.sup.1 is H, --OH, --CN (=nitrile), halogen or C.sub.1 -C.sub.4 alkyl; R.sup.2 is a saturated or unsaturated, at least bivalent hydrocarbon radical optionally substituted with one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of hydroxy-, amino-, C.sub.1 -C.sub.8 alkyl-, C.sub.1 -C.sub.8 alkoxy- and hydroxylalkyl groups which may be optionally substituted with one or more moieties selected from the group consisting of --CO--, --O--C(O)--O--, --C(O)--O--, --O--C(O)--, --S--, --NR.sup.4 --, --NH--C(O)-- and --NH--C(O)--NH--;

Y is a connecting link to the main chain of the hydrocolloid A selected from the group consisting of --O--, --O--C(O)--, --C(O)--O--, --NH--C(O)-- and --C(O)--NH--;

R.^{sup.3} and R.^{sup.4} are independently H or alkyl; and
n is 0 to 5.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 20 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 95:45423 USPATFULL
TI Internally coated webs
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Escondido, CA, United States
PA Fabric Coating Corporation, Carlsbad, CA, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5418051 19950523
AI US 1993-17855 19930216 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now
patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser.
No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser.
No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned Ser. No. Ser.
No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And Ser. No. US
1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cannon, James C.
LREP Becker, Stanley A.
CLMN Number of Claims: 86
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 26 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3594

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved process is provided for treating a porous web (especially
fabric) to produce a novel silicone polymer internally coated web. In
the process, a starting curable liquid silicone polymer is coated under
pressure upon one surface of the web, and the web is then subjected to
localized shear forces sufficient to move the silicone polymer
composition into interior portions of the web and to distribute the
silicone polymer composition generally uniformly therewithin in such
planar region. Excess silicone polymer composition is wiped away from a
web surface. Thereafter, the resulting web is heated or
irradiated to cure the silicone polymer. Preferably a web is
preliminarily impregnated with a fluorochemical. Webs produced by this
process are breathable, waterproof or highly water repellent, and
flexible.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 21 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 95:18309 USPATFULL
TI Image forming method
IN Mouri, Akihiro, Atsugi, Japan
Katayama, Masato, Yokohama, Japan
Isaka, Kazuo, Tokyo, Japan
Fukui, Tetsuro, Kawasaki, Japan
PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5393638 19950228
AI US 1991-712556 19910610 (7)
PRAI JP 1990-151726 19900612
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bowers, Jr., Charles L.; Assistant Examiner:
Angelbrannndt, Martin J.
LREP Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN 24 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)

LN.CNT 1707

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An image is formed by subjecting to imagewise exposure an image forming medium containing at least a heat-diffusible coloring matter, a photosensitive silver halide, an organic silver salt, a reducing agent, a polymerizable polymer precursor and a photopolymerization initiator; heating the image forming medium thus treated; subjecting it to polymerization exposure to form a polymerized area and an unpolymerized area in the image forming medium; separating the polymerized area from the unpolymerized area; and superposing an image receiving medium onto the unpolymerized area to transfer the heat-diffusible coloring matter in the unpolymerized area to the image receiving medium.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 22 OF 40 USPATFULL

AN 93:87389 USPATFULL

TI Low toxicity **radiation** curable resins and coatings made therefrom

IN Nahm, Steven H., Greensburg, PA, United States

PA Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5254603 19931019

AI US 1990-633735 19901224 (7)

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: McCamish, Marion E.; Assistant Examiner: Chapman, Mark A.

LREP Tobe, Roslyn T., Luchs, James K.

CLMN Number of Claims: 10

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 343

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A **radiation** curable coating composition comprising reactive monomers, a photoinitiator, between about 4 wt.% to 35 wt.% of a **cellulose** derivative, preferably nitrocellulose and an unsaturated polyester resin which is the reaction product of glycols and unsaturated dibasic acids. Coatings prepared in accordance with the present invention can be used as overprint varnishes for magazines and other coated papers. These coatings may also be used to provide a protective finish for wood.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 23 OF 40 USPATFULL

AN 93:37599 USPATFULL

TI Internally coated webs

IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Escondido, CA, United States

PA Sili-Tex, Inc., Encinitas, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5209965 19930511

AI US 1991-680645 19910402 (7)

RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1989-319778, filed on 10 Mar 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 5004643 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cannon, James C.

LREP Dressler, Goldsmith, Shore, Sutker & Milnamow, Ltd.

CLMN Number of Claims: 4

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 26 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3110

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved process is provided for treating a porous web (especially fabric) to produce a novel silicone polymer internally coated web. In the process, a starting curable liquid silicone polymer is coated under pressure upon one surface of the web, and the web is then subjected to localized shear forces sufficient to move the silicone polymer composition into interior portions of the web and to distribute the silicone polymer composition generally uniformly therewithin in such planar region. Excess silicone polymer composition is wiped away from a web surface. Thereafter, the resulting web is heated or **irradiated** to cure the silicone polymer. Preferably a web is preliminarily impregnated with a fluorochemical. Webs produced by this process are breathable, waterproof or highly water repellent, and flexible.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 24 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 93:12401 USPATFULL
TI Image forming method and image forming apparatus
IN Mouri, Akihiro, Kokubunji, Japan
Isaka, Kazuo, Tokyo, Japan
Fukui, Tetsuro, Kawasaki, Japan
Katayama, Masato, Yokohama, Japan
PA Canon Kabushiki Kaisha, Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 5187041 19930216
AI US 1991-679903 19910403 (7)
PRAI JP 1990-88168 19900404
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schilling, Richard L.
LREP Fitzpatrick, Cella, Harper & Scinto
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 11 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1394

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An image is formed by securing an image receiving medium onto a support member, superposing onto the image receiving medium an image forming medium containing at least a photosensitive silver halide, an organic silver salt, a reducing agent, a polymerizable polymer precursor and a photopolymerization initiator, subjecting the image forming medium to imagewise exposure, heating the image forming medium thus treated, subjecting it to polymerization exposure to form a polymer image, and transferring a heat-diffusible coloring matter to the image receiving medium, corresponding with said polymer image.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 25 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 91:98424 USPATFULL
TI Solvent-free, low-monomer or monomer-free polymerizable hot melt composition
IN Hinterwaldner, Rudolf, Moosach-Altenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
Bolte, Georg, Vechelde, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA Schmalbach Lubeca AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 5070121 19911203
AI US 1989-343945 19890425 (7)
PRAI DE 1988-3814111 19880426
DT Utility

FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Nutter, Nathan M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 30
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1941

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention concerns a solvent-free, polymerizing hotmelt substance free of, or low in monomers, for corrosion- and/or abrasion proofing and/or forming a protective film with barrier properties on a real substrates and molded bodies made of metal, plastic, **cellulose** materials and/or inorganic materials, in particular for wrapping purposes, and consisting of

(a) one or more polymerizing polymers containing hydroxyls with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 1,000 and 500,000 and with a glass transition temperature ($T_{sub}g$). $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$, and/or

(b) one or more polymerizing, linear, unbranched and/or unbranched polyesters and/or their copolymers with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 900 and 50,000 and with a glass transition temperature ($T_{sub}g$). $\geq -50^{\circ}\text{C}$, and/or

(c) a polymerizing oligomer bearing ethylene-unsaturated groups of acryl-, methacryl-, ether-, ester-, urethane-, amide-, imide-, epoxy-, siloxane-, phenol-, novolak- and/or mercapto-compounds with an average molecular weight ($M_{sub}w$) between 400 and 10,000, and

(d) where called further known additives, which is characterized by containing such components (a), (b) and/or (c) which were functionalized with one or more dimeric and/or oligomeric acrylic acid(s) of the general formula ##STR1## wherein R.dbd.H, --CN, halogen and/or an **alkyl** group with 1 to 4 C atoms, and m is a number between 1 and 5, and it further concerns a process for the preparation of said substance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 26 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 91:81864 USPATFULL
TI Abrasive product having binder comprising an aminoplast resin
IN Larson, Eric G., St. Paul, MN, United States
Kirk, Alan R., St. Paul, MN, United States
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 5055113 19911008
AI US 1989-418811 19891013 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-276140, filed on 23 Nov 1988,
now patented, Pat. No. US 4903440
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dixon, Jr., William R.; Assistant Examiner: Thompson,
Willie
LREP Griswold, Gary L., Kirn, Walter N., Weinstein, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 2
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1139

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An abrasive product comprising abrasive grains bonded together or bonded to at least one major surface of a backing sheet, by a binder formed from a precursor comprising an aminoplast resin having on average at least 1.1 pendant .alpha.,.beta.-unsaturated carbonyl groups per molecule. The binder is formed by curing the precursor at the

.alpha.,.beta.-unsaturated site of the carbonyl group, by **radiation** energy or by heat, in the presence of an appropriate initiator system. The aminoplast resin can also contain pendant amino or hydroxy functional groups, which allow polymerization with condensation curable resins, such as phenolic, melamine, urea, urethane, and furfural resins. Polymerization at the unsaturated site of .alpha.,.beta.-unsaturated carbonyl group can be effected either by **radiation** energy or by heat, and curing at the sites of the amino or hydroxy functional group can be subsequently effected by heat. The binder of this invention can be used to form the make coat, size coat, both coats, or as a backing treatment of a coated abrasive. The binder material can also be used in fibrous non-woven abrasive products. The binder can be used in embodiments where only a single binder coat is employed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 27 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 91:26518 USPATFULL
TI Silicone polymer-internally coated webs
IN Caldwell, J. Michael, Escondido, CA, United States
PA Sili-Tex, Inc., San Marcos, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5004643 19910402
AI US 1989-319778 19890310 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167630, filed on 14 Mar 1988
And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167643, filed on 14 Mar
1988, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1988-167797, filed on 14 Mar 1988, now abandoned And a
continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-167869, filed on 14 Mar 1988,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cannon, James C.
LREP Dressler, Goldsmith, Shore, Sutker & Milnamow
CLMN Number of Claims: 27
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,24
DRWN 26 Drawing Figure(s); 14 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3184

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An improved process is provided for treating a porous web (especially fabric) to produce a novel silicone polymer internally coated web. In the process, a starting curable liquid silicone polymer is coated under pressure upon one surface of the web, and the web is then subjected to localized shear forces sufficient to move the silicone polymer composition into interior portions of the web and to distribute the silicone polymer composition generally uniformly therewithin in such planar region. Excess silicone polymer composition is wiped away from a web surface. Thereafter, the resulting web is heated or **irradiated** to cure the silicone polymer. Preferably a web is preliminarily impregnated with a fluorocarbon. Webs produced by this process are breathable, waterproof or highly water repellent, and flexible.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 28 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 91:10673 USPATFULL
TI Solvent-free, low-monomer or monomer-free polymerizable hot melt coating process
IN Bolte, Georg, Vechelde, Germany, Federal Republic of
Hinterwaldner, Rudolf, Moosach-Altenburg, Germany, Federal Republic of
PA 501 Schmalbach Lubeca AG, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4990364 19910205
AI US 1987-129110 19871204 (7)

PRAI DE 1986-3641436 19861204
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Pianalto, Bernard
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1781

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There are described solvent-free, low monomer or monomer-free polymerizable melt compositions suitable for the corrosion and abrasion resistant coatings of substrates and formed bodies of metal, plastic, **cellulose** materials and/or inorganic materials and/or the creation of a protective film with barrier properties and methods of making them. The melt compositions are particularly useful especially for use in packaging, and comprise: (a) at least one polymerizable, hydroxyl-containing polymer having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 1,000 and 500,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) of .gtoreq.+20.degree. C., and/or (b) at least one polymerizable, linear unbranched and/or branched polyester and/or its copolymer having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 800 and 50,000 and a glass transition temperature (Tg) of .gtoreq.-50.degree. C., and/or (c) a polymerizable oligomer carrying an ethylenically unsaturated group, of the following group consisting of acrylic, methacrylic, ether, ester, urethane, amide, imide, epoxide, siloxane, phenol, novolak and/or mercapto compounds having an average molecular weight (Mw) of between 400 and 10,000, and (d) if required, conventional additives. Further described are processes for preparing these melt compositions and methods of further processing these melt compositions and finishing planar substrates and/or shaped bodies with these melt compositions. Moreover, the present invention relates to a process for polymerization or curing of the melt composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 29 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 90:59264 USPATFULL
TI Membrane having hydrophilic surface
IN Steuck, Michael J., North Reading, MA, United States
PA Millipore Corporation, Bedford, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4944879 19900731
AI US 1989-385641 19890727 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Sever, Frank
LREP Karnakis, Andrew T., Cook, Paul J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 57
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1,13
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 687

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composite porous membrane is formed from a porous polymeric membrane having desired bulk properties on which is directly coated a cross-linked polymer having desired surface properties. The composite membrane retains the porosity of the porous polymeric membrane. The cross-linked surface polymer is produced from a crosslinkable monomer or polymer by energy from an **electron beam** in the absence of a chemical polymerization initiator.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 30 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 90:19432 USPATFULL
TI Method for producing an article containing a **radiation**

IN cross-linked polymer and the article produced thereby
PA Kissel, Charles L., Anaheim, CA, United States
Union Oil of California, Brea, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4908229 19900313
AI US 1988-243056 19880909 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1986-838532, filed on 11 Mar 1986
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Silverman, Stanley
LREP Wirzwicki, Greg F., Frieman, Shlomo R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 52
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 917

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A polymer comprising pendant functional groups having the formula
##STR1## wherein R_{sub.1} is a divalent radical and X is selected from
the group consisting of organoacyl and cyano, is cross-linked by
exposure to **radiation** having a wavelength in the range of
about 10.^{sup.-3} to about 400 nm.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 31 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 90:14329 USPATFULL
TI Abrasive product having binder comprising an aminoplast resin
IN Kirk, Alan R., St. Paul, MN, United States
Larson, Eric G., St. Paul, MN, United States
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 4903440 19900227
AI US 1988-276140 19881123 (7)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lieberman, Paul; Assistant Examiner: Thompson, Willie
J.
LREP Sell, Donald M., Kirn, Walter N., Weinstein, David L.
CLMN Number of Claims: 38
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1145

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An abrasive product comprising abrasive grains bonded together or bonded
to at least one major surface of a backing sheet, by a binder formed
from a precursor comprising an aminoplast resin having on average at
least 1.1 pendant .alpha...beta.-unsaturated carbonyl groups per
molecule. The binder is formed by curing the precursor at the
.alpha...beta.-unsaturated site of the carbonyl group, by
radiation energy or by heat, in the presence of an appropriate
initiator system. The aminoplast resin can also contain pendant amino or
hydroxy functional groups, which allow polymerization with condensation
curable resins, such as phenolic, melamine, urea, urethane, and furfural
resins. Polymerization at the unsaturated site of .alpha...beta.-
unsaturated carbonyl group can be effected either by **radiation**
energy or by heat, and curing at the sites of the amino or hydroxy
functional group can be subsequently effected by heat. The binder of
this invention can be used to form the make coat, size coat, both coats,
or as a backing treatment of a coated abrasive. The binder material can
also be used in fibrous non-woven abrasive products. The binder can be
used in embodiments where only a single binder coat is employed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 32 OF 40 USPATFULL

AN 89:45628 USPATFULL
TI UV- and heat curable terminal polyvinyl functional macromers and polymers thereof
IN Mueller, Karl F., New York, NY, United States
 Harisiades, Paul, Hastings-on-Hudson, NY, United States
PA Ciba-Geigy Corporation, Ardsley, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4837289 19890606
AI US 1988-167806 19880314 (7)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1987-45020, filed on 30 Apr 1987,
now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bleutge, John C.; Assistant Examiner: Berman, Susan
LREP Hall, Luther A. R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 962

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB New polysiloxanes are described which bear at least three vinyl groups. Such polyvinyl polysiloxanes are useful as heat or UV curing resins with high **cross link** density and are especially useful as coatings and in the manufacture of contact lens materials.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 33 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 88:32758 USPATFULL
TI High temperature profile modification agents and methods for using same
IN Ryles, Roderick G., Milford, CT, United States
 Robustelli, Albert G., Darien, CT, United States
 Cicchiello, James V., Ryebrook, NY, United States
PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4746687 19880524
AI US 1985-729512 19850502 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Guynn, Herbert B.
LREP Van Riet, Frank M., Cornell, John W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1642

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A new and improved composition and method for profile modification of subterranean formations characterized by high reservoir temperatures and/or harsh brine conditions are disclosed. The new and improved profile modification agents comprise a gelable composition comprising:

(a) water;

(b) a water-thickening and crosslinkable amount of a water-dispersible copolymer comprising from about 30 to about 99 mol % of units derived from at least one N-sulfohydrocarbon substituted acrylamide monomer copolymerized with from about 1 to about 70 mol % of units derived from at least one other monomer bearing a carboxyl group or a carboxyl precursor group; and

(c) an amount of a polyvalent metal sufficient to crosslink the polymer to form a stable gel. The profile modification agents are effective to alter the permeability of preselected portions of an underground formation by forming strong gels which are stable in harsh brine at temperatures of up to about 120.degree. C. The composition and method

are particularly adapted for use in enhanced oil recovery operations.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 34 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 88:27694 USPATFULL
TI Method for processing silver halide photographic light-sensitive materials
IN Sakamoto, Eiichi, Hannou, Japan
Kaneko, Yutaka, Sagamihara, Japan
PA Konishiroku Photo Industry Co., Ltd., Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 4741990 19880503
AI US 1987-22208 19870305 (7)
PRAI JP 1986-50745 19860307
JP 1986-138870 19860613
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: Doody, Patrick A.
LREP Finnegan, Henderson, Farabow, Garrett & Dunner
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 3433

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method for processing silver halide photographic materials is disclosed. In this method a silver halide photographic material is developed in the presence of at least one compound represented by the following Formula [Ia] or [Ib]: ##STR1## wherein Ar is a benzene or naphthalene ring, F is a fluorine atom, Y and Y' are substituents, X is a bivalent atom or a bivalent linkage group. The compound may be contained in a processing solution or in the silver halide photographic light-sensitive material to be processed. A fog of the silver halide photographic material, especially a fog due to a storage of the materials at a high temperature can be considerably decreased.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 35 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 78:14055 USPATFULL
TI Copolymerized starch composition
IN Young, Austin Harry, Decatur, IL, United States
Verbanac, Frank, Decatur, IL, United States
PA A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4079025 19780314
AI US 1976-680549 19760427 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Woodberry, Edward M.
LREP Hendrickson, M. Paul, Meyerson, Charles J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 47
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1636

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Preformed, homogeneous, non-linear starch copolymerizate articles may be prepared by copolymerizing a preformed, homogeneous mixture of water, ethylenically unsaturated starch and ethylenically unsaturated monomers to provide a labyrinth of copolymerized starch chains interconnected with each other by the copolymerized monomeric units. The invention is particularly suitable for preparing high-binder, aqueous coating compositions which may be applied to a variety of substrates and subsequently copolymerized with polymerization initiating systems. Improved water- and detergent-resistance may be obtained by

IN Warne, Kevin J., Swindon, England
PA The Secretary of State for Defence in Her Britannic Majesty's Government
of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, London,
England (non-U.S. government)
PI US 4746514 19880524
AI US 1985-775003 19850911 (6)
PRAI GB 1984-22950 19840911
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schofer, Joseph L.; Assistant Examiner: Kulkosky,
Peter F.
LREP Hinds, William R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 538

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Homogeneous hydrogels comprise a water-soluble sugar, derivative or mixture thereof, **radiation** cross-linked with at least one ethylenically unsaturated compound. A preferred combination is sucrose or glucose cross-linked with acrylic acid. The hydrogels may contain additives e.g. plasticizers such as glycerol. The hydrogels are strong and expand to a large extent e.g. 30.times. on water absorption. They are particularly suitable for use in medical dressings, preferably bonded to a supporting film which may be a semi-permeable membrane allowing control of water loss. A method for preparing such a hydrogel and dressing is also described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 11 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 86:57279 USPATFULL
TI Hemostatic adhesive bandage
IN Saferstein, Lowell, Edison, NJ, United States
Lindquist, Julius A., Bridgewater, NJ, United States
Wolf, Stephen J., Manville, NJ, United States
PA Johnson & Johnson Products, Inc., New Brunswick, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4616644 19861014
AI US 1985-744829 19850614 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: McNeill, Gregory E.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 638

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Hemostatic adhesive bandages are disclosed wherein a very thin coating of a high molecular weight polyethylene oxide is applied to the surface of the perforated plastic film wound release cover of an adhesive bandage, in a manner compatible with commonly used high speed production techniques and equipment, which stop the bleeding faster when applied to minor cuts.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 12 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 82:34666 USPATFULL
TI **Radiation** induced graft polymerization
IN Bloch, Daniel R., Racine, WI, United States
Odders, Charles N., Racine, WI, United States
Rogers, John R., Racine, WI, United States
PA S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc., Racine, WI, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 4340057 19820720
AI US 1980-219669 19801224 (6)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bell, James J.
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 841

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An absorbent material is prepared by treating a substrate with an aqueous monomer dispersion of an acrylate salt and a cross-linking monomer and thereafter **irradiating** the treated substrate with high energy ionizing **radiation** to form a cage matrix of the polymer and monomer substrate. The absorbent material can be swelled with a solution containing a volatile additive to dispense said additive over a period of time.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 13 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 78:45686 USPATFULL
TI Urea-urethane-acrylate **radiation** curable coating compositions and methods of making same
IN Friedlander, Charles B., Glenshaw, PA, United States
PA PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4108840 19780822
AI US 1977-787820 19770415 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cockeram, H.S.
LREP Keane, J. Timothy
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1584

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Urea-linked urethane-modified acrylate-capped resins provide **radiation** curable coating compositions of exceptional durability and flexibility and which are essentially free of volatile solvents. These resins, typically produced by controlled addition of water to an isocyanato-terminated urethane- or thiocarbamate-containing prepolymer moiety to form an intermediate which is reacted with a hydroxyl-containing acrylic monomer that furnishes ethylenic unsaturation crosslinking sites to the resin, are further characterized by the resin composition substantially comprising molecules wherein the urea group has directly adjacent radicals derived from the prepolymer moiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 14 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 75:8914 USPATFULL
TI Method of treating cellulosic material with N-methylol phosphazene compounds and product obtained
IN Hook, Edwin O., Marshfield, MA, United States
Berbeco, George R., Chestnut Hill, MA, United States
Obermayer, Arthur S., West Newton, MA, United States
PA Molekulon Research Corporation, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3867186 19750218
AI US 1972-312234 19721219 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1969-886329, filed on 18 Dec 1969, now patented, Pat. No. US 3711542, issued on 16 Jan 1973

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Lechert, Jr., Stephen J.
LREP Crowley, Richard P.
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 928

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Phosphazene compounds containing N-methylol groups are prepared by reacting an amino phosphazene compound with formaldehyde in the presence of a base to provide a water-soluble N-methylol phosphazene compound. In particular, ansa and spiro-type ring N-methylol phosphazene compounds are prepared by reacting phosphonitrilic chloride with a C.₂-C.₃ alkylene diamine or ammonia plus glyoxal and reacting either product with formaldehyde in the presence of a base to form the N-methylol ring compound. The N-methylol phosphazene compounds are employed as fabric flame retardants and crease-proof monomers in condensation reactions with cellulosic-type fabrics.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 15 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 72:14977 USPATFULL
TI TREATMENT OF MONOMERIC AND POLYMERIC SYSTEMS WITH HIGH INTENSITY PREDOMINANTLY CONTINUUM LIGHT RADIATION
IN Osborn, Claiborn Lee, So. Charleston, WV, United States
Trecker, David John, So. Charleston, WV, United States
PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States
PI US 3650669 19720321
AI US 1970-69041 19700902 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-794752, filed on 28 Jan 1969, now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-838460, filed on 2 Jul 1969, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tillman, Murray; Assistant Examiner: Turer, Richard B.
LREP Rose; Paul A., Cozzi; Aldo John, Fazio; Francis M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2337
AB High intensity predominantly continuum light radiation having an intensity of at least about 350 watts per square centimeter steradian is used to polymerize monomers and to crosslink polymers. A convenient source of this high intensity predominantly continuum light radiation is a swirl-flow plasma arc radiation source. The polymers can be crosslinked in the form of films, fibers, molded or extruded shaped articles, coatings, laminated articles, and the like. The process produces finished articles having known commercial utility.

L24 ANSWER 16 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 71:42464 USPATFULL
TI PROCESS FOR IMPROVING SOILING CHARACTERISTICS OF HYDROPHOBIC TEXTILE MATERIAL
IN Machell, Greville, Spartanburg, SC, United States
PA Deering Milliken Research Corporation, Spartanburg, SC, United States
PI US 3620826 19711116
AI US 1967-754707 19670720 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Davis, Theodore G.
LREP Armitage; Norman C., Petry; H. William

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NEWS 3 Jan 29 FSTA has been reloaded and moves to weekly updates
NEWS 4 Feb 01 DKILIT now produced by FIZ Karlsruhe and has a new update frequency
NEWS 5 Feb 19 Access via Tymnet and SprintNet Eliminated Effective 3/31/02
NEWS 6 Mar 08 Gene Names now available in BIOSIS
NEWS 7 Mar 22 TOXLIT no longer available
NEWS 8 Mar 22 TRCTHERMO no longer available
NEWS 9 Mar 28 US Provisional Priorities searched with P in CA/CAplus and USPATFULL
NEWS 10 Mar 28 LIPINSKI/CALC added for property searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 11 Apr 02 PAPERCHEM no longer available on STN. Use PAPERCHEM2 instead.
NEWS 12 Apr 08 "Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 13 Apr 09 BEILSTEIN: Reload and Implementation of a New Subject Area
NEWS 14 Apr 09 ZDB will be removed from STN
NEWS 15 Apr 19 US Patent Applications available in IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB
NEWS 16 Apr 22 Records from IP.com available in CAPLUS, HCAPLUS, and ZCAPLUS
NEWS 17 Apr 22 BIOSIS Gene Names now available in TOXCENTER
NEWS 18 Apr 22 Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP) now available
NEWS 19 Jun 03 New e-mail delivery for search results now available
NEWS 20 Jun 10 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 21 Jun 10 PCTFULL has been reloaded
NEWS 22 Jul 02 FOREGE no longer contains STANDARDS file segment
NEWS 23 Jul 19 NTIS to be reloaded July 28, 2002
NEWS 24 Jul 22 USAN to be reloaded July 28, 2002;
 saved answer sets no longer valid
NEWS 25 Jul 29 Enhanced polymer searching in REGISTRY
NEWS 26 Jul 30 NETFIRST to be removed from STN

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 AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 05 FEBRUARY 2002
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CLMN Number of Claims: 5

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 462

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A process for improving the soiling characteristics of hydrophobic textile material which comprises applying thereto an aqueous solution comprising a hydrophilic water dispersible polymer and **irradiating** the textile material. Products are also included.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

incorporating film-forming additives, cross-linking reagents or polyunsaturated compounds into the copolymerizable starch composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 36 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 77:60141 USPATFULL
TI Disposable absorbent articles containing particulate, free-flowing, insoluble swellable polymers
IN Yen, Steven N., Highland Mills, NY, United States
Osterholtz, Frederick D., Warwick, NY, United States
PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4058124 19771115
AI US 1975-563128 19750328 (5)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1972-303880, filed on 6 Nov 1972, now patented, Pat. No. US 3900378 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-194511, filed on 1 Nov 1971, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Turer, Richard B.
LREP Moran, William Raymond
CLMN Number of Claims: 5
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 710
AB Particulate, free-flowing, insoluble swellable polymers are provided which are comprised of a mixture of an insoluble, swellable hydrogel and inert filler. The mixtures are free-flowing powders or granules which can absorb many times their weight of water and hence are useful as a soil amendment.

L23 ANSWER 37 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 75:42143 USPATFULL
TI Hydrogels from **radiation** crosslinked blends of hydrophilic polymers and fillers
IN Yen, Steven N., Highland Mills, NY, United States
Osterholtz, Frederick D., Warwick, NY, United States
PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 3900378 19750819
AI US 1972-303880 19721106 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1971-194511, filed on Nov 1971, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Bleutge, John C.; Assistant Examiner: Page, Thurman Kennis
LREP Moran, W. R.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 774
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Particulate, Free-Flowing, Insoluble Swellable Polymers are provided which are comprised of a mixture of an insoluble, swellable hydrogel and inert filler. The mixtures are free-flowing powders or granules which can absorb many times their weight of water and hence are useful as a soil amendment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L23 ANSWER 38 OF 40 USPATFULL

AN 73:42704 USPATFULL
TI POLYESTER RESIN COMPOSITIONS
IN Arbuckle, Kenneth Harold, London, England
Lazarus, David Mendel, London, England
PA Berger, Jenson & Nicholson Limited, London, England (non-U.S.
corporation)
PI US 3760033 19730918
AI US 1971-123030 19710310 (5)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Goldstein, Melvin
LREP Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
CLMN Number of Claims: 4
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 479
AB Curable coating compositions based on unsaturated polyester resin and styrene, particularly those in which the polyester resin has a high degree of unsaturation and/or of chain branching, may be difficult to thin to application viscosity without hazing or phase separation. This problem is solved by adding a minor proportion of an unsaturated hydroxy-ester, particularly .beta.-hydroxyethyl methacrylate or .beta.-hydroxypropyl methacrylate.

L23 ANSWER 39 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 72:14977 USPATFULL
TI TREATMENT OF MONOMERIC AND POLYMERIC SYSTEMS WITH HIGH INTENSITY PREDOMINANTLY CONTINUUM LIGHT RADIATION
IN Osborn, Claiborn Lee, So. Charleston, WV, United States
Trecker, David John, So. Charleston, WV, United States
PA Union Carbide Corporation, New York, NY, United States
PI US 3650669 19720321
AI US 1970-69041 19700902 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-794752, filed on 28 Jan 1969,
now abandoned And a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1969-838460,
filed on 2 Jul 1969, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Tillman, Murray; Assistant Examiner: Turer, Richard B.
LREP Rose; Paul A., Cozzi; Aldo John, Fazio; Francis M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
DRWN 4 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2337
AB High intensity predominantly continuum light **radiation** having an intensity of at least about 350 watts per square centimeter steradian is used to polymerize monomers and to crosslink polymers. A convenient source of this high intensity predominantly continuum light **radiation** is a swirl-flow plasma arc **radiation** source. The polymers can be crosslinked in the form of films, fibers, molded or extruded shaped articles, coatings, laminated articles, and the like. The process produces finished articles having known commercial utility.

L23 ANSWER 40 OF 40 USPATFULL
AN 71:38230 USPATFULL
TI CROSSLINKABLE POLYMER COMPOSITIONS
IN Jenkins, Philip W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Heseltine, Donald W., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
Mee, John D., Rochester N.Y., NY, United States
PA Company, Eastman Kodak, NY, United States
PI US 3615453 19711026
AI US 1968-766288 19681009 (4)
DT Utility
FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Martin, William D.; Assistant Examiner: Cohen, David
LREP William H. J. Kline
CLMN Number of Claims: 29
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 774

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Polymers having hardenable groups and incorporating an energy-sensitive compound containing a heterocyclic nitrogen atom substituted with an -OR group where R is **alkyl**, aralkyl or acyl are crosslinked by exposure, including imagewise exposure, to electromagnetic **radiation**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> s 115 and cobalt-60
96346 COBALT
64 COBALTS
96356 COBALT
(COBALT OR COBALTS)
1547733 60
2040 COBALT-60
(COBALT(W) 60)
L24 16 L15 AND COBALT-60

=> dis 124 1-16 bib abs

L24 ANSWER 1 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 2002:140871 USPATFULL
TI Products for topical applications comprising oil bodies
IN Deckers, Harm M., Calgary, CANADA
van Rooijen, Gijs, Calgary, CANADA
Boothe, Joseph, Calgary, CANADA
Goll, Janis, Calgary, CANADA
Moloney, Maurice M., Calgary, CANADA
PI US 2002071852 A1 20020613
AI US 2001-983540 A1 20011024 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 2000-577147, filed on 24 May 2000, PENDING
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-448600, filed on 24 Nov 1999,
PATENTED Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-84777, filed on 27 May
1998, PATENTED
PRAI US 1998-75863P 19980225 (60)
US 1998-75864P 19980225 (60)
US 1997-47779P 19970528 (60)
US 1997-47753P 19970527 (60)

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP MICHELLE GRAVELLE, Bereskin & Parr, 40 King Street West, Box 401,
Toronto, M5H 3Y2
CLMN Number of Claims: 34
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2272

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides novel emulsion formulations which comprise oil bodies. The invention also provides a method for preparing the emulsions and the use of the emulsions in products for topical application to the skin. The products are very mild to the skin and may be easily formulated into a wide variety of personal care and dermatological products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 2 OF 16 USPATFULL

AN 2002:81041 USPATFULL
TI Products for topical applications comprising oil bodies
IN Deckers, Harm M., Calgary, CANADA
van Rooijen, Gijs, Calgary, CANADA
Boothe, Joseph, Calgary, CANADA
Goll, Janis, Calgary, CANADA
Moloney, Maurice M., Calgary, CANADA
PA SemBioSys Genetics Inc., Calgary, Alberta, CANADA (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6372234 B1 20020416
AI US 2000-577147 20000524 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-448600, filed on 24 Nov 1999,
now patented, Pat. No. US 6183762 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US
1998-84777, filed on 27 May 1998, now patented, Pat. No. US 6146645
PRAI US 1998-75863P 19980225 (60)
US 1998-75864P 19980225 (60)
US 1997-47779P 19970528 (60)
US 1997-47753P 19970527 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Dees, Jose' G.; Assistant Examiner: Lamm, Marina
LREP Bereskin & Parr, Gravelle, Micheline
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2067
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provide novel emulsion formulations which comprise
oil bodies. The invention also provides a method for preparing the
emulsions and the use of the emulsions in products for topical
application to the skin. The products are very mild to the skin and may
be easily formulated into a wide variety of personal care and
dermatological products.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 3 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 2000:127832 USPATFULL
TI Method of preparing a sheet of a lignocellulosic material for the
manufacture of a finished product and method of manufacture of a
finished product
IN Symons, Michael Windsor, Pretoria, South Africa
PA Windsor Technologies Limited, Nassau, Bahamas (non-U.S. corporation)
PI US 6123795 20000926
WO 9732074 19970904
AI US 1998-125192 19981120 (9)
WO 1997-GB440 19970214
19981120 PCT 371 date
19981120 PCT 102(e) date
PRAI ZA 1996-1181 19960214
ZA 1996-7025 19960819
ZA 1996-8156 19960927
ZA 1996-9953 19961127

DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Cameron, Erma
LREP Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 15
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 981
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of preparing a sheet of a lignocellulosic material such as
paper for the manufacture of a finished product, includes the steps of
impregnating the sheet with an impregnating composition comprising a

composition for the chemical modification of the lignocellulosic material containing a dicarboxylic anhydride or a tricarboxylic anhydride dissolved in a suitable non-aqueous solvent, and a composition for resinating the lignocellulosic material containing an isocyanate thermosetting resin dissolved in a suitable non-aqueous solvent. Thereafter any excess of the impregnating composition is removed from the impregnated lignocellulosic material and the non-aqueous solvent or solvents are removed. Subsequently the sheet of lignocellulosic material so treated may be used in a method of forming an article by adhering a sheet so treated to a second sheet optionally so treated, with a suitable adhesive material. The result is a product which may be used as a building board or the like.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 4 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 1998:65311 USPATFULL
TI Stable emulsion blends and methods for their use
IN Chen, Haunn-Lin, Darien, CT, United States
Rice, Richard F., Stamford, CT, United States
Rosati, Louis, South Salem, NY, United States
Waterman, Paul S., Shelton, CT, United States
PA Cytec Technology Corp., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5763530 19980609
AI US 1996-747483 19961112 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-454773, filed on 31 May 1995, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-408743, filed on 22 Mar 1995, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1993-157795, filed on 24 Nov 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Merriam, Andrew E. C.
LREP Schultz, Claire M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 33
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2472

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stable compositions comprising a blend of at least two inverse emulsions, at least one of which is a polymeric microemulsion, provide effective flocculating performance over time. Methods for preparing stable emulsion blends use stabilizing amounts of aldehyde scavenger.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 5 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 1998:65304 USPATFULL
TI Stable emulsion blends and methods for their use
IN Chen, Haunn-Lin, Darien, CT, United States
Rice, Richard F., Stamford, CT, United States
Rosati, Louis, South Salem, NY, United States
Waterman, Paul S., Shelton, CT, United States
PA Cytec Technology Corp., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 5763523 19980609
AI US 1996-747712 19961112 (8)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1995-408743, filed on 22 Mar 1995, now abandoned which is a division of Ser. No. US 1993-157795, filed on 24 Nov 1993, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Merriam, Andrew E. C.
LREP Schultz, Claire M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 2336

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Stable compositions as flocculants comprising a blend of at least two inverse emulsions, at least one of which is a polymeric microemulsion, provide effective flocculating performance over time. Methods for preparing stable emulsion blends use stabilizing amounts of aldehyde scavenger.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 6 OF 16 USPATFULL

AN 94:51100 USPATFULL

TI Emulsified Mannich acrylamide polymers

IN Dauplaise, David L., Norwalk, CT, United States

Kozakiewicz, Joseph J., Trumbull, CT, United States

Schmitt, Joseph M., Ridgefield, CT, United States

PA Cytec Technology Corp., Wilmington, DE, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5320711 19940614

AI US 1991-710881 19910606 (7)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1990-536385, filed on 11 Jun 1990, now patented, Pat. No. US 5041503 which is a division of Ser. No. US 1988-286091, filed on 19 Dec 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4954538

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Chin, Peter

LREP Van Riet, Frank M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 19

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 807

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions comprising microparticles of a cross-linkable, glyoxalated (meth)acrylamide containing, polymeric material are disclosed. They are prepared using inverse microemulsion polymerization techniques and are useful as wet- and dry-strength agents in paper production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 7 OF 16 USPATFULL

AN 91:66856 USPATFULL

TI Micro-emulsified glyoxalated acrylamide polymers

IN Dauplaise, David L., Norwalk, CT, United States

Kozakiewicz, Joseph J., Trumbull, CT, United States

Schmitt, Joseph M., Ridgefield, CT, United States

PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S. corporation)

PI US 5041503 19910820

AI US 1990-536385 19900611 (7)

RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1988-286091, filed on 19 Dec 1988

DT Utility

FS Granted

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Michl, Paul R.; Assistant Examiner: McDonald, Thomas

LREP Van Riet, Frank M.

CLMN Number of Claims: 14

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 810

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions comprising microparticles of a cross-linkable, glyoxalated (meth)acrylamide containing, polymeric material are disclosed. They are prepared using inverse microemulsion polymerization techniques and are useful as wet- and dry-strength agents in paper production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 8 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 90:79686 USPATFULL
TI Stable antigenic extracts methods
IN Calenoff, Emanuel, Burlingame, CA, United States
Beigler, Myron A., Los Altos Hills, CA, United States
Friesen, Gerald L., Vacaville, CA, United States
Nichols, James L., Los Altos, CA, United States
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, St. Paul, MN, United States
(U.S. corporation)
PI US 4963356 19901016
AI US 1987-40216 19870420 (7)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. US 1982-433962, filed on 13 Oct 1982, now
abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Teskin, Robin L.
LREP Sell, Donald M., Kirn, Walter N., Goldman, Philip M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 25
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1618
AB A storage-stable, high potency allergenic extract is prepared by
ultrafiltration, retaining fractions having molecular weights of from
1000 to 100,000, and drying the retained fraction to a moisture content
of less than one weight percent. The extract can also be pretreated with
amylase before ultrafiltration, treated with affinity chromatography
before drying, and/or treated with gamma **radiation** after
drying.

L24 ANSWER 9 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 90:69766 USPATFULL
TI Micro-emulsified glyoxalated acrylamide polymers
IN Dauplaise, David L., Norwalk, CT, United States
Kozakiewicz, Joseph J., Trumbull, CT, United States
Schmitt, Joseph M., Ridgefield, CT, United States
PA American Cyanamid Company, Stamford, CT, United States (U.S.
corporation)
PI US 4954538 19900904
AI US 1988-286091 19881219 (7)
DCD 20070911
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Schofer, Joseph L.; Assistant Examiner: McDonald, Jr.,
Thomas
LREP Van Riet, Frank M.
CLMN Number of Claims: 9
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 768

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions comprising microparticles of a cross-linkable, glyoxalated
(meth) acrylamide containing, polymeric material are disclosed. They are
prepared using inverse microemulsion polymerization techniques and are
useful as wet- and dry-strength agents in paper production.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L24 ANSWER 10 OF 16 USPATFULL
AN 88:32585 USPATFULL
TI Hydrogel materials formed by **radiation** polymerization of
carbohydrates and unsaturated monomers

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 29 Jul 2002 (20020729/ED)

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=> s cellulose
291897 CELLULOSE
3836 CELLULOSES
L1 292505 CELLULOSE
(CELLULOSE OR CELLULOSES)

=> s l1 and cross-link
392905 CROSS
11670 CROSSES
403003 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38744 LINK
20161 LINKS
56088 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6984 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
L2 211 L1 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s l2 and radiation
573909 RADIATION
11316 RADIATIONS
579360 RADIATION
(RADIATION OR RADIATIONS)
L3 10 L2 AND RADIATION

=> dis 13 1-10 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:390186 CAPLUS
 TITLE: Hydrogel of **radiation**-induced cross-linked hydroxypropylcellulose
 AUTHOR(S): Wach, Radoslaw A.; Mitomo, Hiroshi; Yoshii, Fumio;
 Kume, Tamikazu
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological and Chemical Engineering,
 Faculty of Engineering, Gunma University, Kiryu,
 376-8515, Japan
 SOURCE: Macromolecular Materials and Engineering (2002),
 287(4), 285-295
 CODEN: MMENFA; ISSN: 1438-7492
 PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB Hydroxypropylcellulose (HPC) hydrogel being a material of natural origin, combines the properties of a polymer, which make up the network, with biodegradability. In this report the effects of high energy **radiation** on the ether of cellulose-HPC are presented.
 The polymer irradiated in its solid state or in dil. aq. soln. underwent mainly degrdn., induced by the cleavage of glycosidic bonds in its main chain. Irradn. of HPC in aq. solns. at moderate concns. resulted in the formation of hydrogels. Chem. **cross-links** bond the chains of polymer, turning it to an insol. macroscopic gel. We have found that in addn. to concn., dosage and dose rate can affect the results of irradn. Electron beam irradn. gave higher gel fraction, up to 90%, than gamma irradn., which has a max. gel fraction of 65%. Swelling of the cross-linked hydrogels was related to the d. of **cross-links** and was the highest at low irradn. doses. HPC hydrogels displayed thermally reversible character in their swelling. The vol. of gel underwent continuous deswelling with an increase of the soln. temp., with the deswelling rate increasing rapidly over 40.degree.C. At elevated temps. the hydrogel collapsed, lost its transparency and changed color to translucent white. This transition was fully reversible when the gel was placed in the medium of low temp. The hydrogel demonstrated superior mech. properties. Despite of the stable three-dimensional cross-linked network, the gels under-went biodegrdn. under controlled conditions when enzyme was used.

REFERENCE COUNT: 44 THERE ARE 44 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935495 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:56931
 TITLE: Strengthening of steel powder greens by thermosetting polymer additives
 INVENTOR(S): Ryang, Hong-Son; Schroeder, Scott A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rockwell Technologies, LLC, USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001098006	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US17364	20010529
WO 2001098006	A3	20020321		
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,				
PT, SE, TR				
US 6365093	B1	20020402	US 2000-597509	20000620
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-597509	A 20000620
AB The thermosetting polymer is added to the powder mixt. which, when crosslinking was induced by heat or radiation , retains its mech.				

properties to a degree sufficient to prevent fracture or significant deformation of the green form part when subjected to consolidation and heating sufficient to induce phase transformation and carbonization. Alternatively, the green form part can be dipped in a thermoset resin that **cross-links** when cured.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:86536 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:123939
TITLE: Preparation of high polymer dispersed liquid crystal membrane with controllable matrix structure
INVENTOR(S): Huang, Yong; Zeng, Jia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Guangzhou Inst. of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.
CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1257905	A	20000628	CN 1999-117275	19991207

AB The liq. crystal membrane is composed of **cellulose** deriv., macromol. liq. crystal compd. and crosslinked macromol. material, prep'd. by allowing **cellulose** deriv. to **cross-link** with small liq. crystal compd. by in-situ polymn. of monomer at .PHI.< 35.PHI.' for .PHI.< 20 min by UV **radiation**, using benzophenone compd. as initiator and divinylbenzene or divinyl acrylate as crosslinking agent. The **cellulose** deriv. is selected from Et **cellulose**, cyanoethyl **cellulose**, or ethylacetic **cellulose**; and the liq. crystal compd. from biphenyl compd.; and the monomer from acrylic acid or acrylamide. The ratio of **cellulose** deriv. : liq. crystal compd. : monomer is.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:232180 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:232180
TITLE: Analysis of ultraviolet-induced RNA-RNA **cross-links**: a means for probing RNA structure-function relationships
AUTHOR(S): Branch, Andrea D.; Benenfeld, Bonnie J.; Paul, Cynthia P.; Robertson, Hugh D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Rockefeller Univ., New York, NY, 10021, USA
SOURCE: Methods Enzymol. (1989), 180(RNA Process., Pt. A), 418-42
CODEN: MENZAU; ISSN: 0076-6879
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Procedures for the anal. of UV-induced RNA-RNA crosslinks are outlined. These procedures include introduction of a covalent crosslink by irradn. with UV light, 2-dimensional gel electrophoresis in prepn. of crosslinked RNAs, extn. of RNAs from polyacrylamide gels, RNA purifn. by Whatman CF11 **cellulose** chromatog., and mapping UV-induced crosslinks.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972:1465 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 76:1465
TITLE: **Radiation**-induced changes in subunit composition of acid-soluble rat skin collagen in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Dancewicz, A. M.; Majewska, Maria R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Radiobiol. Health Prot., Inst. Nucl. Res., Warsaw, Pol.
SOURCE: Acta Biochim. Pol. (1971), 18(3), 283-7

CODEN: ABPLAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Rat skin acid-sol. collagen was irradiated in deaerated solns. with up to 80 krads and then subjected to disc electrophoresis, column chromatog. on CM-cellulose, and sedimentation anal. The formation of intramol. cross-links preceded the induction of intermol. cross-links, which in turn led to the formation of heavier aggregates.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:417253 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:17253
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:3071e-f
TITLE: Radiation cross-linking of polypropylene, polyisobutylene, cellulose acetate, and poly(vinyl alcohol)
AUTHOR(S): Odian, George G.; Bernstein, Bruce S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Columbia Univ.
SOURCE: Am. Chem. Soc., Div. Polymer Chem., Preprints (1963), 4(2), 393-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effect of ionizing radiation on polymeric materials was studied. The cross-linking-to-scission ratio for polypropylene is 0.9 and yields a very low efficiency for cross-linking. The use of polyfunctional monomers such as allyl acrylate and allyl methacrylate greatly increases the efficiency of radiation cross-linking of polypropylene. The use of polyfunctional monomers in conjunction with radiation also allows the facile cross-linking of polymers such as poly-isobutylene and cellulose acetate. These polymers would normally degrade under radiolysis conditions. Furthermore, the monomer-radiation technique was successfully employed to cross-link poly(vinyl alc.).

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:411724 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 61:11724
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 61:1963d-h, 1964a-c
TITLE: Mechanism of radiation-induced gelation in monomer-polymer mixtures
AUTHOR(S): Bernstein, Bruce S.; Odian, George
SOURCE: U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. (1963), RAI-329, 89 pp.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. CA 58, 8054d. Polyethylene (I), I equil.-swollen with 4.5% allyl methacrylate (II) or allyl acrylate (III), and I swollen with 0.3% diallyl maleate (IV) were each irradiated with 60Co .gamma.-rays up to 12 megarads and Van de Graaff electrons up to 200 megarads. At doses to 100 megarads, a higher gel fraction was formed in I with monomer than in I alone. I contg. II gave a higher gel fraction than I contg. IV, although IV is more efficient considering the lower concn. All results follow the Flory relation, with the vol. swelling ratio inversely proportional to the 3/5 power of cross-link d. or radiation dose. Tensile strength at 25.degree. and 115.degree. of irradiated I with II was greater than that of irradiated I alone over the entire dose range. Elongation at break of irradiated I with II at 25.degree. and 115.degree. was lower at all doses than that for irradiated I alone. At 115.degree., above the m.p. for I, the moduli increase with increasing radiation dose, with greater moduli for I with II than for I alone. Polypropylene (V), equil.-swollen with II (5.0-5.7%), was irradiated with 60Co in N at 0.07-4.0 megarads/hr. for a dose range of 0.01-175 megarads. At 4 megarads/hr., incipient gelation occurs at 0.05 megarad compared to 80 megarads for V alone. Gel formation is not significantly dependent on the dose rate. In air, 233 megarads by Van de

Graaff on V contg. II gave a max. gel content of 59%, indicating O inhibition. The dose-swelling ratio relation for V contg. II over 0.2-63 megarads follows the Flory-Rehner equation, as does I. For both V and I, the infinite dose scission/cross-linking ratio does not change with added monomer. The tensile strength of V decreases upon irradiation, but more rapidly with O present. The deleterious effect of **radiation** on the tensile properties is probably due to a loss of crystallinity. Heat aging at 225.degree. for 16-45 hrs. in air and in vacuo shows that V irradiated with any monomer has a better heat resistance than V irradiated alone or unirradiated. Polyisobutylene (VI) normally degrades on irradiation; but with 16% II (equil.-swollen), the gel fraction formed at 4.0 megarads/hr. increased rapidly to about 75% at 0.7 megarad and then decreased. Lower dose rates appear to be more effective than higher dose rates below 0.7 megarad. Samples of VI cross-linked with II and heat-aged at 180.degree. for 7 hrs. remained unmelted, although unirradiated or monomer-free irradiated polymer flowed. Normally degrading cellulose acetate (VII) was mixed with II or III and formed a 100% gel after 1-3 megarads with slight degradation after 50-200 megarads. Monomer incorporated is 16% II and 25% III after 0.5 to 1.0 megarad, which is the max. gelation dose. The tensile strength of a polymer contg. II and III increased 35-50% after 1-3 megarads, but VII without monomer showed a decrease in strength. Poly(vinyl alc.) (VIII), after swelling with MeOH/H₂O/II in various proportions was irradiated to 0.7 megarad at 0.04 megarad/hr. by 60Co. Without H₂O, grafting occurs to less than 5% at 35% II, but with H₂O present almost 80% grafting occurs from a 15% II mixt. At const. II, grafting increases with increased H₂O. Extn. expts. indicated that true cross-linking occurred with II. Increased gelation with larger amts. of H₂O is probably due to an enhanced penetration of the monomer into VIII. The incipient gelation dose for all VIII systems is 0.06 megarad. Polystyrene (IX) was exposed to 3-5 megarads above a pool of II or III. At 5 megarads, the gel fractions were 51% with 49% III incorporated and 64% with 26% II incorporated. IX alone requires 45 megarads for a 60% gel. Nylon 66 (X) could not be satisfactorily swollen with monomers alone, even at 55.degree.. X swollen with 1:3 MeOH/III or divinylbenzene (XI) and irradiated to 3 megarads at 0.04-0.08 megarad/hr. gave 6.8% III incorporated with 27% gel and 12% XI incorporated with 25% gel. The addn. of H₂O to the swelling soln. increases swelling, does not affect III incorporated by irradiation, and causes a slight increase in gel formation. The addn. of m-cresol to the swelling soln. increases swelling, causes a slight increase in II incorporated by **radiation**, and decreases the amt. of gel formed. The addn. of HCO₂H to the swelling soln. caused a slight decrease in swelling, gel formation, and II incorporated. Irradiation of the monomer-swollen X above 50 megarads does not significantly increase gelation. 33 references.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1964:68924 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 60:68924
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 60:12183h,12184a-b
 TITLE: Cross-linked polymeric compositions
 INVENTOR(S): Greenwood, Trevor T.; Pinner, Solomon H.; Smith, Robert R.; Wycherley, Vernon
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): B. X. Plastics Ltd.
 SOURCE: 3 pp
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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GB 948762		19640205	GB	19590622

AB The deleterious effect of ionizing **radiation** on certain plastic compns. is neutralized by blending, before **radiation**, with compatible plastics not deteriorated by such exposure. Exposure to ionizing **radiation** in excess of 10,000 e.v. from high-energy

accelerated electrons, thermal neutrons, accelerated deuterons and protons, x-or .gamma.-rays certain of these blends gives stronger, tougher compns. more insol., infusible, and resistant to swelling by solvents than either ingredient alone. The normally degradable plastic component serves as a plasticizer for the hardenable component. Thus, a polymer blend contg. **cellulose** acetate (I) 68, triallyl citrate (II) 32. irradiated with 2-m.e.v. electrons, in which II replaces a normally used plasticizer for I, increased the tensile strength of I, if irradiated alone, from 5000 to 9000 lb./in.2 The irradiated blend of I and II had **cross-links** as shown by its insol. in acetone. The differences are significant.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:115899 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:115899

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21766e-h

TITLE: Cross-linking of cellulosics by high-energy
radiation. II

AUTHOR(S): Leavitt, Frederick C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. Co., Framingham, MA

SOURCE: J. Polymer Sci. (1961), 51, 349-57

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. CA 55, 6113i. Nonionic, sol. **cellulose** derivs. are irradiated in aq. soln. at room temp. and in contact with air using a vertical 2-million-v. Van de Graaff accelerator and an av. dose rate of 1.45 Mrad./sec. at a beam current of 133 .mu.amp. The .beta.-irradiation, in contrast to earlier expts. with a .gamma.-source, produced a gel and not the usual degradation. A radical process is assumed in which the initial polymeric free radicals couple to yield cross-linked products.

Methyl **cellulose**, hydroxyethyl **cellulose**, methyl hydroxypropyl **cellulose**, and methyl hydroxybutyl **cellulose** were crosslinked by this process. Gel formation is believed to occur when radicals are produced from the polymers in proximity to other such radicals with no appreciable viscosity barrier to prevent their coupling. If the environment does not favor cross-linking, then scission will result, and gel formation takes place in a few sec. It is noted also that free-radical scavengers inhibit cross-linking. High dose rates produce an abundance of radicals and a high rate of cross-linking. The same total dose at a lower rate may produce scission. Since in highly viscous solns. gel formation may be restricted, the mol. wt. of the **cellulose** deriv. should be controlled. Low-mol.-wt. polymers may degrade to oligosaccharides which cannot be converted to a gel by crosslinking. Oxidn. also occurs as a side reaction, the extent of which can be measured by the increase in reducing power of the polymer or by titration of carboxyl groups. In a N atm. there is less degradation than in air for a comparable **radiation** dose. Highly polar carboxymethyl **cellulose** ethers do not **cross-link** because the inherent repulsion between chains prevents intimate radical interaction.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 10 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:31249 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:31249

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:6113i, 6114a

TITLE: Cross-linking of cellulosics by high-energy
radiation

AUTHOR(S): Leavitt, Frederick C.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. Co., Framingham, MA

SOURCE: J. Polymer Sci. (1960), 45, 536-8

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB **Cellulose** derivs. in soln. may **cross-link** as an indirect effect of high-energy **radiation** if the viscosity of the soln. is such that coupling between polymeric free radicals can take

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place. At too high (10 Mrad or more) or too low **radiation** doses the material becomes degraded. One per cent aq. solns. hydroxyethyl **cellulose** have been set to rigid gels with 0.25 Mrad .beta.- **radiation** at a beam current of 225 .mu.amp. from a van de Graaff generator. Degradation of the same starting material occurred when 0.25 Mrad at 50 .mu.amp. was applied.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:37 ON 30 JUL 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:23:52 ON 30 JUL 2002

L1 292505 S CELLULOSE
L2 211 S L1 AND CROSS-LINK
L3 10 S L2 AND RADIATION

=> s l1 and carboxyalkyl
3443 CARBOXYALKYL
7 CARBOXYALKYLS
3448 CARBOXYALKYL
(CARBOXYALKYL OR CARBOXYALKYLS)
L4 306 L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL

=> s l4 and cross-link
392905 CROSS
11670 CROSSES
403003 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38744 LINK
20161 LINKS
56088 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6984 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
L5 1 L4 AND CROSS-LINK

=> dis 15 bib abs

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1957:37169 CAPLUS

DN 51:37169

OREF 51:7034a-c

TI Textile coating composition

IN Caldwell, John R.; Gilkey, Russell

PA Eastman Kodak Co.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2759900		19560821	US	
AB	Polymeric compns. of acrylic acid esters are polymerized with carboxy cellulose ethers and used to coat textiles and paper. Acrylic esters used include esters derived from 1 to 6C atoms of straight- and branched-chain alcs. Twenty-75% carboxyalkyl or hydroxyalkyl cellulose ether is used in the polymerization. Emulsifying agents, such as Na salts of sulfated fatty alcs. and aromatic sulfonates, are used. Water-sol. catalysts, such as Na ₂ S ₂ O ₈ and H ₂ O ₂ , are used. Cross-linking agents include divinylbenzene and allyl acrylate. The NH ₄ salt of carboxymethylcellulose (100 g.) was dissolved in 1000 cc. H ₂ O, and the following materials were added: 300 g. Et acrylate, 3 g. allyl acrylate, and 3 g. NH ₄ S ₂ O ₈ . The mixt. was stirred at 55-65.degree. for 8 hrs. A smooth, viscous emulsion was obtained. Melamine resin (5 g.) and 5 g. trimethylolnitromethane were added to cross link				

the carboxymethylcellulose. Nylon fabric padded with this emulsion gave a vapor transmission of 50-60% and a hydrostatic head of 5 ft. of H₂O.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:37 ON 30 JUL 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:23:52 ON 30 JUL 2002

L1 292505 S CELLULOSE
L2 211 S L1 AND CROSS-LINK
L3 10 S L2 AND RADIATION
L4 306 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L5 1 S L4 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s l1 and hydroxyalkyl
20885 HYDROXYALKYL
22 HYDROXYALKYLS
20899 HYDROXYALKYL
(HYDROXYALKYL OR HYDROXYALKYLS)
L6 1464 L1 AND HYDROXYALKYL

=> s l6 and cross-link
392905 CROSS
11670 CROSSES
403003 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38744 LINK
20161 LINKS
56088 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6984 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
L7 2 L6 AND CROSS-LINK

=> dis 17 1-2 bib abs

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 2000:498847 CAPLUS
DN 133:238185
TI Study on structural elucidation of plasma-induced radicals of solid-state saccharides and their reactivities
AU Yamauchi, Yukinori; Kuzuya, Masayuki
CS Lab. of Pharm. Phys. Chem., Gifu Pharm. Univ., 5-6-1, Mitahora-higashi, Gifu, 502-8585, Japan
SO Gifu Yakka Daigaku Kiyo (2000), 49, 11-22
CODEN: GYDKA9; ISSN: 0434-0094
PB Gifu Yakka Daigaku
DT Journal; General Review
LA Japanese
AB A review with 82 refs. Based on ESR (ESR) plasma-induced free radical formation of solid saccharides consisting of glucose units was studied. The obsd. ESR spectra of plasma-irradiated samples at room temp. showed multicomponent spectra which differ in pattern from each other. Systematic computer simulations enabled the authors to clarify the precise nature of radical formations in saccharides by plasma irradn. and disclosed that the obsd. spectra of glucose-based saccharides consist of spectral components similar to each other; an isotropic double and triplet assigned to a **hydroxylalkyl** radical at C1, C2, C3 and C4. A part of the hydroxylalkyl radicals underwent spontaneous dehydration to produce the corresponding acylalkyl radical. Furthermore, a singlet spectrum assigned to dangling-bond sites (DBS) was a major component in the simulated spectra of **cellulose** derivs., suggesting a higher tendency to undergo the **cross-link** reaction. The different reactivity of saccharide radicals with oxygen in the atm. could

be explained by considering the difference in the polymorphic forms of the oligosaccharide and polysaccharide types.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
AN 1957:37169 CAPLUS
DN 51:37169
OREF 51:7034a-c
TI Textile coating composition
IN Caldwell, John R.; Gilkey, Russell
PA Eastman Kodak Co.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

PI US 2759900 19560821 US
AB Polymeric compns. of acrylic acid esters are polymerized with carboxy cellulose ethers and used to coat textiles and paper. Acrylic esters used include esters derived from 1 to 6C atoms of straight- and branched-chain alcs. Twenty-75% carboxyalkyl or hydroxyalkyl cellulose ether is used in the polymerization. Emulsifying agents, such as Na salts of sulfated fatty alcs. and aromatic sulfonates, are used. Water-sol. catalysts, such as Na₂S₂O₈ and H₂O₂, are used. Cross-linking agents include divinylbenzene and allyl acrylate. The NH₄ salt of carboxymethylcellulose (100 g.) was dissolved in 1000 cc. H₂O, and the following materials were added: 300 g. Et acrylate, 3 g. allyl acrylate, and 3 g. NH₄S₂O₈. The mixt. was stirred at 55-65.degree. for 8 hrs. A smooth, viscous emulsion was obtained. Melamine resin (5 g.) and 5 g. trimethylolnitromethane were added to cross link the carboxymethylcellulose. Nylon fabric padded with this emulsion gave a vapor transmission of 50-60% and a hydrostatic head of 5 ft. of H₂O.

=> s 11 and derivatives
292185 DERIVATIVES
791833 DERIVS
917822 DERIVATIVES
(DERIVATIVES OR DERIVS)
L8 25199 L1 AND DERIVATIVES

=> s 18 and cross-link
392905 CROSS
11670 CROSSES
403003 CROSS
(CROSS OR CROSSES)
38744 LINK
20161 LINKS
56088 LINK
(LINK OR LINKS)
6984 CROSS-LINK
(CROSS(W)LINK)
L9 26 L8 AND CROSS-LINK

=> s 19 and irradiate
2389 IRRADIATE
1850 IRRADIATES
4165 IRRADIATE
(IRRADIATE OR IRRADIATES)
L10 0 L9 AND IRRADIATE

=> s 19 and rays
158850 RAYS
4 RAYSES
158852 RAYS
(RAYS OR RAYSES)

L11

1 L9 AND RAYS

=> dis l11 ibib abs

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:45704 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:45704
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:8237g-i,8238a-b
TITLE: Ion exchange and fiber contraction
AUTHOR(S): MacArthur, I.; Mongar, J. L.; Wassermann, A.
SOURCE: Nature (1949), 164, 110-11
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Birefringent fully swollen Ca alginate (I) fibers of 0.4 mm. contract on replacing the bifunctional Ca ion by the unifunctional Na ion. Ingersoll and Johnson (C.A. 43, 468g) attributed the contraction to osmotic deswelling rather than to devulcanization by ionic exchange. If I is treated with a N soln. of Na₂CO₃ or Cl, the wt. of the axially contracted fibers increases up to 40%. In a test with NaCl soln. the contraction was relatively small (5-10%, depending on fiber diam.), but the vol. and length of the shortened fibers remained const. many hrs. Increase in vol. of the fibers on contraction is due to the fact that the devulcanized alginate has a greater affinity for H₂O than the fully cross-linked material. These are indications that the chain configurational entropy decreases in the syneresis of fibrous I. Fully swollen I fibers rinsed with 3 M dextrose or glycerol show neither radial nor axial contraction; when treated with 5 N CaCl₂ the only changes are increase in stiffness, and linear coeff. of expansion (.alpha.) appears small and pos. If I is devulcanized by exchanging the cross-linking Ca for Na ions; stiffness decreases, transparency develops, and .alpha. changes sign and increases numerically. By using a high-power x-ray generator diffraction patterns of (1) fully swollen I fiber, (2) Ca Na alginate in the contractile phase, (3) swollen Na alginate as obtained by decalcification of (1) above were detd. Air-dried tensed fibers yield x-radiograms indicating alginic acid structure. The patterns (1)-(3) differ little from that of H₂O alone save in the central area relating to spacings larger than 6 Å. Swollen I fibers, when stretched, show no appreciable change in x-ray diffraction effects, but tensed dried fibers show markedly improved crystallite orientation. The small-angle scattering of monochromatized **x-rays** from (1) and (3) reveals a change in texture. The suggested mechanism that relates rupture of **cross-link** to increased mobility resulting in glassification, shortening, etc., accords with that explaining phenomena noted in n-aliphatic long-chain compds., **cellulose derivs.**, collagen, or in observations of the Leeds Schools on keratins.

=> dis hist

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:23:37 ON 30 JUL 2002)

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:23:52 ON 30 JUL 2002
L1 292505 S CELLULOSE
L2 211 S L1 AND CROSS-LINK
L3 10 S L2 AND RADIATION
L4 306 S L1 AND CARBOXYALKYL
L5 1 S L4 AND CROSS-LINK
L6 1464 S L1 AND HYDROXYALKYL
L7 2 S L6 AND CROSS-LINK
L8 25199 S L1 AND DERIVATIVES
L9 26 S L8 AND CROSS-LINK
L10 0 S L9 AND IRRADIATE
L11 1 S L9 AND RAYS

=> s 12 and process

1695648 PROCESS
1084736 PROCESSES
2498010 PROCESS
(PROCESS OR PROCESSES)
L12 33 L2 AND PROCESS

=> s l12 and radiation
573909 RADIATION
11316 RADIATIONS
579360 RADIATION
(RADIATION OR RADIATIONS)

L13 2 L12 AND RADIATION

=> s l12 and irradiate
2389 IRRADIATE
1850 IRRADIATES
4165 IRRADIATE
(IRRADIATE OR IRRADIATES)

L14 0 L12 AND IRRADIATE

=> dis l13 1-2 ibib abs

L13 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:935495 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:56931
TITLE: Strengthening of steel powder greens by thermosetting polymer additives
INVENTOR(S): Ryang, Hong-Son; Schroeder, Scott A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rockwell Technologies, LLC, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001098006	A2	20011227	WO 2001-US17364	20010529
WO 2001098006	A3	20020321		

W: CA, JP
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL,
PT, SE, TR
US 6365093 B1 20020402 US 2000-597509 20000620

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-597509 A 20000620
AB The thermosetting polymer is added to the powder mixt. which, when crosslinking was induced by heat or **radiation**, retains its mech. properties to a degree sufficient to prevent fracture or significant deformation of the green form part when subjected to consolidation and heating sufficient to induce phase transformation and carbonization. Alternatively, the green form part can be dipped in a thermoset resin that **cross-links** when cured.

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1961:115899 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 55:115899
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 55:21766e-h
TITLE: Cross-linking of cellulosics by high-energy **radiation**. II
AUTHOR(S): Leavitt, Frederick C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dow Chem. Co., Framingham, MA
SOURCE: J. Polymer Sci. (1961), 51, 349-57
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB cf. CA 55, 6113i. Nonionic, sol. **cellulose** derivs. are

irradiated in aq. soln. at room temp. and in contact with air using a vertical 2-million-v. Van de Graaff accelerator and an av. dose rate of 1.45 Mrad./sec. at a beam current of 133 .mu.amp. The .beta.-irradiation, in contrast to earlier expts. with a .gamma.-source, produced a gel and not the usual degradation. A radical **process** is assumed in which the initial polymeric free radicals couple to yield cross-linked products. Methyl **cellulose**, hydroxyethyl **cellulose**, methyl hydroxypropyl **cellulose**, and methyl hydroxybutyl **cellulose** were crosslinked by this **process**. Gel formation is believed to occur when radicals are produced from the polymers in proximity to other such radicals with no appreciable viscosity barrier to prevent their coupling. If the environment does not favor cross-linking, then scission will result, and gel formation takes place in a few sec. It is noted also that free-radical scavengers inhibit cross-linking. High dose rates produce an abundance of radicals and a high rate of cross-linking. The same total dose at a lower rate may produce scission. Since in highly viscous solns. gel formation may be restricted, the mol. wt. of the **cellulose** deriv. should be controlled. Low-mol.-wt. polymers may degrade to oligosaccharides which cannot be converted to a gel by crosslinking. Oxidn. also occurs as a side reaction, the extent of which can be measured by the increase in reducing power of the polymer or by titration of carboxyl groups. In a N atm. there is less degradation than in air for a comparable **radiation** dose. Highly polar carboxymethyl **cellulose** ethers do not **cross-link** because the inherent repulsion between chains prevents intimate radical interaction.

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---Logging off of STN---

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Executing the logoff script...

=> LOG Y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	71.07	71.28
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-9.91	-9.91

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 13:31:33 ON 30 JUL 2002

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	263306	cellulose	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2002/08/05 14:59
2	99873	cellulose and alkyl	EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2002/08/05 14:59
3	1276	(cellulose and alkyl) and cross-link	EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2002/08/05 15:00
4	148	((cellulose and alkyl) and cross-link) and degrade	EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2002/08/05 15:00
5	4	((((cellulose and alkyl) and cross-link) and degrade) and cellulase	EPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB USPAT; US-PGPUB;	2002/08/05 15:00